

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Vol. XIV.

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JUNE 26, 1913

One Dollar a year.

No. 52

Governor Breaks with Tammany

Gov. Sulzer of New York was bitter in his denunciation of Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, in a recent interview with newspaper correspondents in Albany. Murphy is accused of being behind a conspiracy to blacken the character of the Governor, because he refused to do the leader's bidding against the interest

of the State.

The above statement is flatly denied by Murphy, who states that if any conspiracy has been formed to discredit the Governor, he knows nothing of it; also that all of the other allegations made by the Governor concerning him are false, and that he, the Governor, knows it.

The Citizen for You

Everybody except you takes The Citizen, and now we are after YOUR subscription.

A hundred and thirty-six subscriptions were taken on Commencement Day, and they have been tumbling in ever since.

Prof. Montgomery, the first man started out in Kentucky by the United States government and Berea College to help the farmers of the mountains, has a letter for his farmer friends every week. That alone is worth the cost of the paper.

Prof. Lewis, the best institute conductor in the State, who knows the wants of home folks just as well as teachers, expects to begin his articles soon. They alone will be worth the price of The Citizen.

Pres. Frost, who is refusing invitations to speak in half the States of the Union every year, promises a dozen letters to the readers of The Citizen this summer. That by itself is worth the subscription price.

CALIFORNIA LETTER

The Citizen is in receipt of an interesting letter from Mrs. A. B. Lee, formerly Miss Margaret Adams of Berea, who now lives at Riverside, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee are interested readers of The Citizen, saying that it is worth many letters to them each week, and that they would not consent to do without it at all.

They are fruit growers, and report heavy loss on their orange crops, owing to last winter's cold weather. Though pleased with their western home, they confess to be sometimes homesick for Berea and Kentucky.

INTERESTING ARTICLE FOR THE FARMER

On page 7 appears two articles by Prof. Montgomery, one of which tells how to make corn grow in dry weather. The suggestions contained in these articles are invaluable to the farmer.

WHY TEACH AGRICULTURE?

An interesting article prepared by the State Department of Agriculture will be found on page 3 concerning the value of including the subject of Agriculture in the school curriculum.

A COMPARISON

We are this week publishing on page 3 extracts from an article which appears in the July number of the Ladies Home Journal, showing a striking comparison of the funds appropriated by the government annually for the Department of Agriculture and for the Childrens' Bureau. Don't fail to read it.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

PAGE ONE

Editorials.
News of the Week.

PAGE TWO

Editorials.
Temperance.
Swat the Fly.

PAGE THREE

A Striking Contrast.
Teaching Agriculture.

PAGE FOUR

Local News.
Madison County News.
Home Town Helps.

PAGE FIVE

Advertising Talks.
PAGE SIX

Serial Story.

PAGE SEVEN

Home Course in Scientific Agriculture.

How to Make Corn Grow.
For Better Roads.

Poultry Facts.

PAGE EIGHT

Eastern Kentucky News.
Markets.

WORLD NEWS

VATICAN GARDENS TO BE ENLARGED—Balkan Situation—Pres. Poincare to Visit England—Reforms in Berlin.

VATICAN GARDEN TO BE ENLARGED

Negotiations are going on between the Holy See and Prince Torlonia for the purchase of a pine wood lying in the vicinity of the Vatican gardens. The purchase of this wood will permit the Pope to enjoy a much larger area for his daily walks.

BALKAN SITUATION

Word is received from London that the Balkan situation shows no sign of improvement, although it is still believed in the European capitals that the Powers will succeed in forcing a peaceful settlement.

PRESIDENT POINCARÉ VISITS ENGLAND

In accordance with the custom of his predecessors, Pres. Poincaré of France has chosen to make his first official visit to England. He was expected to reach Spithead on Tuesday, and will be the guest of King George until June 27th. Elaborate preparations have been made to do him honor.

REFORMS IN BERLIN

The following interesting regulations have been passed recently in the city of Berlin: Women's dresses must be

WILLIAM J. CALHOUN



William J. Calhoun, who has retired from the post of minister to China, predicts peace for that country.

short enough not to drag, and so raise the dust or accumulate mud; umbrellas and sticks must not be swung or carried crosswise; paper, remains of fruit, cigars and cigarettes must not be thrown into the street; persons must not walk more than three abreast, or stop on the pavement for any extended period; there must be no whistling, singing, shrieking, shouting or loud talking of any kind; windows must be closed when music is going on inside a building, and carmen must not drive noisy loads of metal or other material through the streets.

DROPPING THE REINS

There will be found below a news item relative to the new work to which I have been called, so this is the last issue of The Citizen under my editorship and management.

I took charge of the paper for the issue following Commencement 1910, and have therefore been at the helm for three years and three issues. This is the opportune time for me to drop the reins, rather than three weeks earlier, owing to the fact that The Citizen year or volume closes with the last issue in June, this being the end of the fourteenth year.

For any failures I have made no excuses now can make amends, and, as to my successes, I shall let the record speak; so I need not say more than that the three years have been conscientiously spent; and, that being the case, no tears of regret are called for. Glancing at the platform announced when I took charge, I think I can say that "I have kept the faith."

One thing more should be said: There were many pleasures connected with the work that I did not anticipate and many of the difficulties that I expected did not materialize, so that it is with regret that I sever the many pleasant relations. I leave with the best interest of the paper and all its readers at heart, and ask for the new management the splendid co-operation and consideration that have been given me. The Citizen will go forward in its chosen and noble work. Next week begins a new year and new volume, the fifteenth, and due announcements of the coming management will then appear.

YOUR CHILD AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOL

The state expends a large amount of money in maintaining a public school.

The purpose is to give to every child a good start in education.

This purpose is defeated if the child does not attend the school.

It is a hard thing to say, but in many instances children are deprived of their inheritance by their own parents.

The public schools are to open as a rule the first week in July. You are a parent. Will your child be ready to attend the first day? Will your plans be made so that he can be there promptly every day of the school session?

Let us consider a bit. The good that the child gets at school depends upon the spirit with which he starts. If his parents give him the idea that the school is of little importance, he will go in a half-hearted way and never get the good he might.

Moreover, if he misses a day, or a half hour, it is a loss that can never be made up. It is just like missing one hill when you are planting corn. That spot will be unproductive. Or rather, it is worse than missing a hill when planting corn. It is like dropping a stitch in knitting a stocking. That one dropped stitch will cause a great deal more to unravel.

Remember this—a child can learn faster than a man, while a child can earn very little. It is a cruel waste to spoil a child's learning when it is at its best for the sake of his earning which can only be pitiful and small.

Mr. Faulkner's New Work

Frankfort News Item

The Tuberculosis Commission last Thursday engaged the services of Mr. James P. Faulkner, of Berea, to take charge of the traveling exhibit car. Mr. Faulkner has had a wide experience in lecturing on health topics, particularly tuberculosis, in the southeastern part of the state, and has more recently been the editor of the Berea Citizen. He will take charge of the car next week.

The Exhibit Car will be opened to the public for the first time at South Louisville, Tuesday, June 24th, at noon, and will remain in South Louisville for three days. Open from 12 o'clock till 6 o'clock, and from 7:30 o'clock till 9 o'clock.

From South Louisville it will proceed toward Bardstown, Springfield, Lebanon and Gettysburg, visiting many of the small intermediate stops for a day. The car will then proceed to the southeast corner of the state. Mr. E. R. Sapp, the Advance Agent of the car, is now making prepara-

tion for its appearance in these various towns. Mr. Roy French, the Secretary of the Commission, will be with the car for the first two weeks. Various members of the Commission will also accompany the car for a few days each.

The Commission has decided to engage the services of a visiting nurse to be sent to various cities and counties of the state, for one or more months in each place. It will be the task of the nurse to discover the existing conditions, point the way to relieve them, and organize in each community an association or league, to retain the services of a resident nurse permanently. The salary of the one nurse will be paid by the Commission, but her living expenses must be borne by the various communities, which she serves. The Commission is anxious to receive requests for her services from responsible individuals, or organizations, in various parts of the state.

THE SUMMER SCOURGE.



FIES are disease carriers and originate in filth. They are born in filth; they thrive in filth; they prefer filth as an environment. With filth laden feet they drag their way through the butter; with filth covered wings they flounder in the milk; with filthy bodies they succumb in the sirup. From sewer and alleyway, manure pile and dead cat, they gather disease. This, too, they bring into the butter, the milk and the sirup. And thus human beings die, victims of the noisy, dirty, disgusting little insect—the worst nuisance of the summer.

One female fly lays about 120 perfect eggs. These eggs hatch in ten days. It may be assumed that they result in sixty perfect females. These females lay 120 eggs each. The eggs hatch in ten days and result in 3,600 perfect females. The 3,600 lay 120 eggs each, which hatch in ten days and result in 210,000 females, and so on. If therefore one energetic fly becomes productive on April 15, how many energetic flies will one manure pile give forth by Oct. 31? Kill the early fly.

ONE FLY IS MORE DANGEROUS THAN A SNAKE.

Dr. Henry Skinner, lecturing at the Academy of Natural Sciences in New York, averred that he would rather have a rattlesnake in his kitchen than one common housefly. Few householders will agree with this statement. Doubtless it was made to emphasize the intensity of the speaker's abhorrence of the buzzing pest which will soon begin to dispense his exquisite torments in dwelling rooms unless means are adopted to repel the winged invader.

The torture, however, is the least of woes. The perils our eyes do not see are immeasurably greater than the stings that irritate the nerves and spoils the temper.

Flies thrive upon garbage. Every trace of refuse should be promptly removed from the neighborhood of a dwelling and scraps of food burned or disposed of otherwise than by standing them in some pail. The filth so caught up and transferred by the flies is a source of grave danger and a prolific cause of sickness. Nobody would endure the sight of the busy fly did he realize what its fitting really imports. The cry during late years has gone abroad, "Swat the fly." To a large extent this wise counsel has been heeded. But now is the time to watch for the hatching of these small yet persistent enemies. Careful attention paid to the maxims of cleanliness will alike minister to the comfort of the household and subdue a nuisance which is one of the drawbacks of the summer season. The housefly should have no encouragement.

Pres. Wilson's Second Message To Congress

President Wilson went to the House of Representatives last Friday and personally read his address to both houses of Congress assembled in joint session, urging immediate action by Congress to revise the banking and currency laws that business may be aided in meeting tariff revision. The address was an appeal to every member of the House and Senate to lay aside personal considerations and even sacrifice comfort if necessary to secure at once a revision and reform of the nation's banking system. "It is perfectly clear that it is our duty to supply the new banking and cur-

rency system the country needs, and that it will immediately need it more than ever," said Pres. Wilson.

"Shall we hasten to change our tariff laws and then be laggards about making it possible and easy for the country to take advantage of the change? There can be only one answer to that question. We must act now at whatever sacrifice to ourselves. Although the occasion was shorn of some of the novelty that attended his first appearance, the vigor and strength of his short message held the rigid attention of his large audience.

Although the occasion was shorn of some of the novelty that attended his first appearance, the vigor and strength of his short message held the rigid attention of his large audience.

UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

May Lose His Job—Ice Famine—Advance in Prices—Prison Reforms—Serious Accident—Charges Against Soldiers—Battle on Free Sugar.

MAY LOSE HIS JOB

Owing to recent reports of the disposition of workmen to resent the authority of Col. Geo. W. Goethals, as chief engineer and supreme executive of the Panama Canal Commission, it is believed that an important part of Goethals's intended visit to the United States will be a consultation with Pres. Wilson, in which the President will determine whether it is the part of wisdom to continue the commission of Goethals, made by President Roosevelt and maintained by President Taft.

It is the opinion of Col. Goethals that he will be able to send a ship thru the Panama Canal before Dec. 31st.

ICE FAMINE

As a result of a strike of ice wagon drivers and engineers of ice plants in Cincinnati, the city has been suffering for ice during the excessively hot weather. Appeals were made by the mayor to Lexington, Colum-

Continued on Page Five

ALEXANDER M. DOCKERY



One of the odd characters of the Wilson administration is Alexander Monroe Dockery, third assistant postmaster general, who comes from Missouri. It is said he always wears high boots, his hat is cocked at a rakish angle and nearly always he has a half smoked cigar between his teeth. Mr. Dockery served 18 years in congress and was governor of Missouri.

Continued on Page Five

TAKE A WALK



OLIVER No. 2 Cultivator

and you will be surprised and delighted at the ease with which you can handle it.

It's built that way--built light, but strong and rigid, and braced in a way that means service and long life.

And then, it's so easily adjustable, you can suit it to the requirements of your work in no time at all.

It has many good points, it's an Oliver. Walk over our way and look this cultivator over. You will be more than pleased.

CHRISMAN "The Furniture Man"

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year	\$1.00
Six Months	.60
Three Months	.35

Send money by Post-office or Express Money Order. Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions to us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

STOCK SPECULATION AND MORALS.

In the money trust investigation Mr. F. K. Sturgis, former president of the New York Stock Exchange, was on the stand. He was questioned as to "washed sales" and "matched orders."

It may be briefly explained that these are Wall street terms descriptive of crooked practices used to create a fictitious activity in certain stocks. The object is to make the dear public—the "lamb"—buy.

When asked as to whether or not he approved these practices Mr. Sturgis replied:

I approve of transactions that pay their proper commissions and are properly transacted. You are asking me a moral question, and I am giving you a Stock Exchange answer.

Frank, to say the least!

Also cynical!

By implication it admits that morals have nothing to do with the Stock Exchange.

Some of us suspected as much before. Now we have it from one on the inside.

This should be a warning to every one who harbors even a dream of ever gambling in stocks.

Avoid it as you would any other shell game or confidence bunko.

In the expressive language of the street, it is not on the level.

The whole play is to "fleece the lambs."

Don't be one of the fleeced.

The cynical answer of this former Stock Exchange head reveals much. It is easy to imagine brokers imbued by the same spirit taking the money of poor dupes and then laughing in their sleeves at the number of suckers in the world.

There are several ways to stop stock gambling. It should be done by law. But in the absence of law there is another way:

That is for the public to stop patronizing it.

Don't play another man's game, especially if you have good reason to believe that he uses crooked methods.

Not only are the chances all against you, but it is a moral certainty that you will be beaten in the end.

Stock gambling is a flame, and the people that flutter about it are moths that get their wings singed.

Don't be a moth.

THE DIVINITY OF THE COMMON LIFE.

There are various kinds of snobbery, but one of the worst is that which affects to despise common things.

Abraham Lincoln, who had not a shred of the snob in his makeup, once said, "The Lord must love the common people; he made so many of them."

On its face that appears a witticism. Look deeper and you may see in it a profound philosophy.

That which is most common is most universal, and that which is most unusual is most divine.

Think it over.

Not only so, but that which is most common is often most beautiful.

What is more lovely than the rose, the grass, the trees, the sky, the sea or the stars?

They are all common.

Poe once said that the greatest poems are those built about the homey emotions—the love of man and maid, of mother and child, of country, of God, of home. Yet these emotions are common.

Some one else has said that genius consists in the ability to express what everybody else feels. This is but giving voice to what is common to all men.

The greatest things in me are not my peculiarities, but the things I have in common with my fellows, the fullness with which I give utterance to these things, the points of contact I have with all manner and conditions of men.

Benjamin Franklin was at home in the farmer's cabin, the scientist's laboratory, the legislative hall and the king's palace. He had points of contact with all.

The greatest men are so. They possess common faculties raised to the nth power. This is genius.

The highest kind of sense is common sense. It is the essence of the experience and wisdom of all ages.

The man who beholds the divinity of common life suddenly sees the miracle and beauty of God's good green world.

FACT AND FANCY.

A miser is known by the money he keeps.

A fool and his rich wife are soon parted.

A whale's skin is in some places two feet thick.

While you count the thorns, the rose is withering.

A good reputation is as hard to gain as it's easy to lose.

Never run yourself down. That's your friend's job.

Besides the silkworm there are 200 other silk-producing insects.

Ants' eggs, spread like caviars on bread, are a Siamese delicacy.

"I never say a perfectly beautiful woman," says Picabia, the painter. "Who has?"

Patriotic Advice to the Young

As one thinks of the United States perhaps the first thing that impresses itself upon the mind is its great strength. The stretch of its prairies, the depth of its forests, the breadth of its fields, the size of its cities, the height of its "sky-scrappers," the miles of its steel railroads, the roar of its factories and foundries and printing-presses, all these things mean strength.

With this glow of strength comes an accompanying peril. It may be called the peril of "self-will." Strength is a dangerous gift. If a boy or a citizen has it without having with it good principles of honor and kindness, he is dangerous. So a great and strong nation needs to learn humility along with its glory of strength. We must recognize that the business of life is not to have our own way or seek our own glory, but to submit ourselves to the requirements of duty. Our greatness as a nation will depend ultimately not on how much we can get for ourselves but on how much can we do for the rest of the world.

Young America needs to learn again the joys of obedience. It is not necessary to break rules and laws to have a good time. Organizations like the Boy Scouts and Camp-Fire Girls are demonstrating how much fun can be had in accordance with strict rules and regulations.

Another glory is our wealth; and its accompanying peril is our greed. It must be restrained and conquered. The rights of the toilers must be recognized. We must come to see and feel that wealth mined from privations and travail of our fellows is accursed wealth.

We have many added glories; we have many other perils. But these will give us food for thought on Independence Day.—The Christian Herald.

Another of our nation's glories is its freedom. It costs a great deal; it is a priceless treasure. Yet with this possession of freedom, freedom from the dominion of other powers, freedom of assembly, and speech, and of the press, has come another peril—the peril of lawlessness.

Young America needs to learn again the joys of obedience. It is not necessary to break rules and laws to have a good time. Organizations like the Boy Scouts and Camp-Fire Girls are demonstrating how much fun can be had in accordance with strict rules and regulations.

Another glory is our wealth; and its accompanying peril is our greed. It must be restrained and conquered. The rights of the toilers must be recognized. We must come to see and feel that wealth mined from privations and travail of our fellows is accursed wealth.

We have many added glories; we have many other perils. But these will give us food for thought on Independence Day.—The Christian Herald.

place is a sure sign of filth being somewhere in the vicinity.

When people come to realize that flies mean filth and filth means criminal negligence a degree of disgrace will attach to the presence of flies around a store, restaurant, soda fountain or residence that will seriously impair the prestige of the offender in the community.

The flies are quite the most dangerous and dirtiest beasts that roam through our mysterious creation.—El Paso Herald.

A FLY CATECHISM.

Where is the fly born? In nature and other filth.

Where does the fly live? In all kinds of filth. He carries filth on his feet and wings.

Where does the fly go when he leaves the manure piles and the spittoon? He goes into the kitchen, the dining room and the store.

What does the fly do there? He walks on the bread and vegetables, bathes in the milk and wipes his feet in the butter.

What diseases does the fly carry? Typhoid fever, diarrheal diseases, diphtheria, scarlet fever and any communicable disease.

How can the fly be prevented? By destroying all the filth about your premises. Screen the privy vault, cover the manure bin, burn all waste matter, destroy your garbage, screen your house.

Either man must kill the fly or the fly will kill man.

PREVENT THE FLY.

If you have a stable do not allow manure to accumulate. The manure should be removed twice a day to a closed pit and should be removed from this twice a week. Do not tolerate manure piles.

Green vitriol, one pound in a gallon of water, applied once a day will kill the maggots in the manure from a one horse stable.

If the old fashioned dug outhouse is used it should be thoroughly treated at frequent intervals with chloride of lime.

Garbage cans should be closely covered, or, better, should have a fly trap attached to the cover in such a way that all flies flying upward from the garbage will be sure to enter the trap.

Men show their character in nothing more clearly than by what they think laughable.—Goethe.

How to Prevent Breeding.

If you have a stable do not allow manure to accumulate. The manure should be removed twice a day to a closed pit and should be removed from this twice a week. Do not tolerate manure piles.

Green vitriol, one pound in a gallon of water, applied once a day will kill the maggots in the manure from a one horse stable.

If the old fashioned dug outhouse is used it should be thoroughly treated at frequent intervals with chloride of lime.

Garbage cans should be closely covered, or, better, should have a fly trap attached to the cover in such a way that all flies flying upward from the garbage will be sure to enter the trap.

Men show their character in nothing more clearly than by what they think laughable.—Goethe.

A DEADLY MENACE AND PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

The presence of flies is a disgrace to any community. It is all right to engage in crusades to kill the beasts, but it is far better to look to it that the breeding places are abolished. Flies breed chiefly in stable manure, street dirt and garbage. The presence of a large number of flies around any one

Report of the condition of the Owsley County Deposit Bank, doing business at the town of Booneville, County of Owsley, State of Kentucky, at the close of business on the 4th day of June, 1913.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$ 96,225.22
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	2,291.49
Stocks, Bonds and other Securities	000.00
Due from Banks	18,114.41
Cash on Hand	4,937.20
Checks and other cash items	133.94
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	3,000.00
TOTAL	\$124,702.26

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock, paid in, in cash	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus Fund	5,000.00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid	284.43
Deposits subject to check	\$58,504.95
Time Deposits	31,912.88
Bills Payable	90,417.83
	4,000.00
TOTAL	\$124,702.26

STATE OF KENTUCKY

Set. County of Owsley.

We, G. M. Hogg, T. C. Fuller Vice-President and Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief:

G. M. HOGG, Vice President.

T. C. FULLER, Cashier.

Correct—Attest: G. M. Hogg, T. C. Fuller, Chas. Eversole, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of June, 1913.

My Commission Expires February 26, 1916.

Charles Hogg, Notary Public.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

SHOULD TELL WHOLE STORY

Newspaper Reporters Ought to Give Brand and Maker of Whisky Responsible for Brutal Crimes.

In New York city recently a man murdered his twelve-year-old daughter and wounded his wife. We quote from his confession as printed in the Evening Mail's account of the tragedy:

"I came home about midnight. I had had several drinks before coming home. I sat down by the side of my wife's bed. . . . Then my wife woke up. . . . She ran into the hall. As she did so I fired one shot at her. She fell in a heap in the hall. I thought I had killed her. Turning back into the bedroom, I saw a movement underneath the bedclothes. By this time I was in a terrible temper and I fired three shots into the bedclothes without looking to

AT THE OPEN TOMB

Three Faithful Women Who Came to Mourn Heard That First Easter Sermon.

On the dark day of the crucifixion surely Joseph of Arimathea was the bravest, as well as the most loyal, man to be found in all Judea! Defying not only the prejudices of the synagog, but the suspicions of Caesar's troops, he gave Jesus of Nazareth in death what he had so seldom known in life—a place to lay his head. For Mary Magdalene and the other Mary, we may take it, that the Sabbath succeeding the murder on Calvary had been one of lamentation, rather than of worship, for we read that they were weeping still when, at the rising of the sun on the next day, they, with Salome, made the first pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulcher, not to find, as do the pilgrims of today, priest and kneeling choir engaged in the performance of funeral masses, while the air is laden with perfume from swinging censers, but white-robed visitants from another world. The spices and precious ointment carried by the women were not sweeter than the roses and lilies of Joseph's garden in that early morning stillness. A million times or more since it had been placed in the heavens had the sun risen above the hills of Judea, but never before had it looked upon so wonderful a sight as a tomb deserted by its occupant of his own will.

Great Conqueror Conquered.

It had shone upon uncursed Eden; it had seen earth drowned in the waters of the flood; it had looked upon Egypt when the creator was doing battle there for the delivery of Israel; but never until now had it seen death's victim rise up to conquer the great conqueror. "Who will roll away the stone?" the women had asked among themselves, knowing that the removal of the sealed barrier was a task too great for woman's strength. But the stone—had the earthquake of the night just passed acted as the servant of the angels?—was not in its place, and the watchers, equipped with spear and sword, were trembling, for they had a strange story to take to their officers, and who could say how, at that time, a tale of the supernatural would be received? How could they admit that armed men, who had fought the barbarians in other provinces of Caesar's empire, had retreated before those swordless strangers at the sepulcher? It was not only to remove the guarded stones that these visitants had come, but to send by the women a message of hope to the nine disciples who had forsaken their master and fled, and the two who had followed afar off the prisoner in the hands of a pagan troop. And we may be assured that the rising sun glowed more brightly and the shadows of earth's darkest day fled farther into the distance when this message was spoken:

"Go your way; tell his disciples and Peter that he goeth before you into Galilee, as he said unto you."

And the sun, now risen higher, sent his beams into the place where the dead had been and the living was not, and the women, with their eyes now dried through terror of the supernatural, saw that it was useless to seek any longer the living among the dead. They had listened to the first Easter sermon, and they departed to give the message, and then ponder upon it in their hearts.

Our Chief Business.

Let it be remembered that the greatest concern to men is the salvation of men. The revival is what we have been all these years working for and praying for. In not a few instances God's blessings have wonderfully rested upon some of our charges. Many souls have been born into the kingdom of God, and the church generally revived. We hope that there will yet be a great revival in every church—in the heart of every person of every church of every charge of our conference. Let there be much prayer—much agonizing of spirit. The Lord is gracious and anxious that there shall be a great outpouring of his spirit upon his people.—Southern Christian Advocate.

Appreciation of Blessings.

We are in danger of getting so used to things that we do not realize their worth. It is bad for a man to get too used to God's love, to the comforts of home, and the blessings of health. It is a bit of the hurt of sin stupefying our senses when it is so. We should aim to cultivate the same freshness of appreciation of our blessings as when these blessings came.—Rev. S. D. Gordon.

Let Love Sweeten Service.

We need to watch against a "grudging service." The enemy is always trying to get in the word "duty," instead of the word "delight;" he says a stern "you must," instead of a loving "you may." There is no slavery like the slavery of love, but its chains are sweet. It knows nothing of "sacrifice" no matter what may be given up. It delights to do the will of the beloved one.—Smith.

Noble Ideal.

Just to be good, to keep life pure from degrading elements, to make it constantly helpful in little ways to those who are touched by it, to keep one's spirits always sweet and avoid all manner of petty anger and irritability—that is an ideal as noble as it is difficult.—Edward Howard Griggs.

SUGGESTIONS BY STATE EDITORS

How Kentucky Schools May Be Improved.

TO EXTEND TERM IN OFFICE.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Should Have More Time to Carry Out Reforms—Aim Should Be Education Rather Than Instruction—Importance of Electing Good Officials.

Why Not?

[From the Louisville Times.]

The awakened and more intelligent interest in all that pertains to education in the commonwealth suggests an inquiry in some quarters, "Why not, they ask, so contrive as that a continuity of reform be made the more certain by permitting a second term to the superintendent of public instruction? Allowing for the time necessary for him to shake down in his office and become at home with the routine, how, in the brief space left, may he hope to shape and perfect plans that shall have time to blossom and bear fruit? Is it not essential that if those plans meet public approval and support they be given every widest opportunity to prove their worth by results?

The suggestion is worth consideration. There is much to be said for it and something, no doubt, on the other side. But, at first glance, we are free to state that it "listens" well.

Our Slogan—"Education is an investment; ignorance is a tax."

[From the Russell Democrat]

Herein lies the importance of education. We should educate rather than instruct, because it is far more important to cultivate the mind than to store the memory, and instruction is only a part of education. Studies are a means and not an end.

Children are by nature eager for information. They are always putting questions, and this ought to be encouraged. Their instincts may be trusted to a great extent, and in that case they will do much to educate themselves.

[From the Shelby Record.]

If our children are to improve at school there are two things their parents should bear in mind. There should be a progressive, energetic county school superintendent, and the school trustees must take interest in their work and do their very best to get the best results possible in their respective districts. There are not two more important officers in the county than that of superintendent and trustee. Bear this in mind when you are called on to elect them and vote for those who are qualified to fill these places.

[From the Berry Citizen.]

Physiology, hygiene and other features pertaining to sanitation should have a proper place upon the curriculum of the school at this place and taught regularly each week. In order that these subjects may be properly handled the four physicians of Berry should be placed in charge. Each one of them would be willing to give an hour of his time each week to the school as an instructor upon sanitary or hygiene science. The mere teaching of physiology, while it may interest somewhat and tickle the fancy of many of the children, does not protect one against tuberculosis, typhoid fever and other infectious diseases.

These subjects would not be too difficult to teach, and either of our physicians could make them understandable, interesting and valuable.

BANKERS OFFER PRIZES FOR CORN GROWING CLUBS.

Georgetown Men Will Dispense With Calendar Advertising to Carry Out Plan.

Calendar advertising will be dispensed with by the bankers of Georgetown this year, says the Louisville Herald, and the money usually spent along that line will be given by the bankers in prizes to the Boys' Corn Growing club of Scott county. Commissioner of Agriculture Newman recently received a communication from the bankers of Georgetown stating that such action had been decided upon at a meeting of the bankers. As a result of this action about \$200 from that source will be given in prizes.

This seems to be a sane and sensible thing to do. Calendar advertising brings inadequate returns for the money invested. The banks of this state are spending \$30,000 or \$40,000 annually for calendars, and except in rare cases this is a "dead" expense. It was all right years ago when banks first began to use this medium of advertising, but now practically every business house in every town passes out calendars to its customers. The merchant, the miller, the butcher, the blacksmith and others make a bid for trade in this way. As a result the bank's customers have more calendars than they know what to do with and for that reason none of them are properly appreciated. We venture the assertion that the lead of the Georgetown bankers will be followed by the bankers all over the state.

A Striking Contrast

\$17,000,000 for Better Farms—\$30,000 for Better Babies.

The Woman's Home Companion, which is carrying on a great campaign for "Better Babies," publish the following in its July number:

"Uncle Sam spends money pretty wisely on the whole. The appropriation for the Department of Agriculture, which amounts to about \$17,000,000, is not one cent too large. It is building up the material prosperity of our most important class of citizens; it brings comfort and happiness and education and ideals to the door of the American farmer; it distributes information of incalculable value, expensive to acquire and disseminate; it gives a marvelous mail service; in fact, it provides the farmer with friendly and efficient aid in every branch of his business.

"The Editor of the Woman's Home Companion on a recent visit to Washington spent a most interesting morning in the inspection of some branches of the Agricultural Department and in talking with some of its officials.

"From the Agricultural Department the Editor proceeded to an office building in a rather out-of-the-way part of the city where is located the Children's Bureau, with Miss Julia C. Lathrop in charge. Miss Lathrop is the only woman at the head of a government bureau; she secured her

appointment thru her efficiency and earnestness rather than thru political influence.

"As the chief of this bureau, Miss Lathrop is supposed to investigate and report on all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life, and especially to questions of infant mortality, the birth rate, orphanage, juvenile courts, child desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children, employment, and legislation affecting children in the several states. Miss Lathrop's salary is \$5,000 a year; she has fourteen carefully selected assistants, chiefly college graduates, whose salaries aggregate nearly \$20,000 a year; for the rent of her office she is allowed \$2,000 a year. The appropriation for the Children's Bureau is about \$30,000 a year. Deducting salaries and rent, this leaves something over \$3,000 a year for supplies, postage, printing, and the various expenses incident to an important bureau.

Seventeen Millions a year for Better Farms."

"Thirty Thousand a year for Better Babies.

"Is this giving Miss Lathrop a chance to accomplish the purpose for which the Children's Bureau was created?"

Teaching Agriculture

[From the Henderson Journal.]

WE notice by the dispatches that agriculture is to be taught in the rural schools of Kentucky—

If—

It doesn't interfere too much with the curriculum (the regular course) in the school.

If that's the way they feel about it all right.

But we hereby cast our vote in favor of teaching agriculture in the rural schools.

Especially—

If it DOES interfere with the curriculum in the schools.

If the curriculum of the schools hadn't been interfered with a good many times in the past the clock would have been stopped for fifty years.

There have been two separate and distinct schools of thought in the arrangement of the public school curriculum. There has been the faction which seemed determined to cram the juvenile mind full of any old information that was useless, and the less value to the pupil when he stepped out into the world the more of it they tried to cram into him.

It has been done largely under the pretext of fitting the pupil for the college which he never attended. The pupils have answered by quitting school at the close of the grades and leaving a corporal's guard to matriculate.

The other faction in the educational world has struggled to inject into the school course something useful—something that would enable the graduate to battle skillfully and successfully in the world for which he was supposed to be fitting himself.

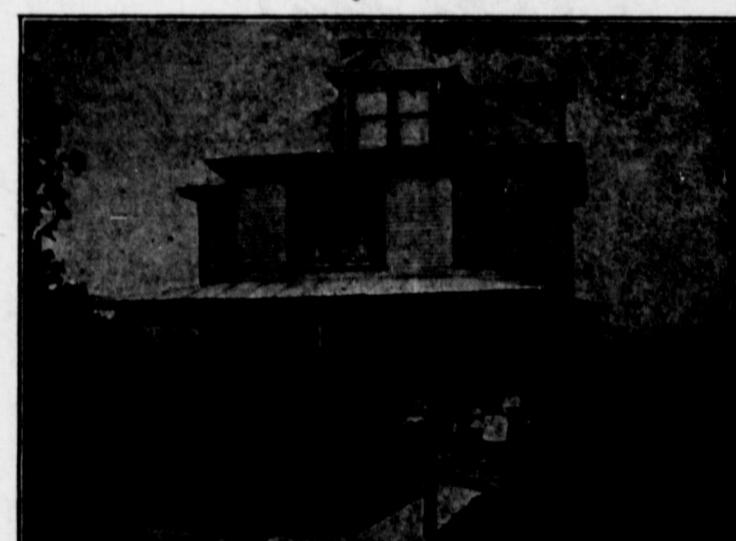
The practical or utilitarian faction was in a very small minority at the start, but gradually concessions have been wrung from the other side until in the most advanced schools they really teach the pupils something useful.

Let's take a mirror and look ourselves squarely in the face. There is nothing wrong with Kentucky. Yet farm lands are worth here only half what they are worth in other states which can boast no better soil. We could ask for no better soil. Where is a better climate?

THERE IS NOTHING WRONG BUT OURSELVES.

Boys who should be raised on the farm are raised in the towns and then sent on to feed the hungry, remorseless call of the city. One blade of grass grows where two would grow if some one would tell it how. Farmers are a dollar in debt where they would have two in the bank if they and their sons were enabled to understand agriculture as it can now be understood when there is opportunity to learn it.

The theory is twenty-five years ahead of the practice. Why not take a short cut and inject a little theory into the pupils of the country schools in place of miscellaneous and classified useless information, fads and fancies, frills and furphies?



This beautiful property lies on the south side of Chestnut Street, Berea, Kentucky, the lot being 60x200 feet, fronted by a concrete walk; a concrete basement under the whole house; arranged for furnace-heat; house also fitted for gas lights.

The house is constructed of good material and is well built. It has double floors, the top floor being of hard wood handsomely finished. The first floor rooms are finished in hardwood, the second in hard pine. The building is also storm sheeted and is plastered throughout with patent wood fiber plaster. There are three beautiful tiled grates with oak mantels with large french plate mirrors.

The water supply is from a deep bore well on the back porch.

This is a most beautiful home. We are going to sell it if we can. Any one wanting a good home in Berea with an opportunity to send his children to school will find it to his advantage to write to Bicknell & Harris at once. We will be delighted to give prices on this property or any which we have. And we like to have calls also for we can show better than we can describe the property.

There have been some good bargains in the way of vacant lots and residence properties sold on Jackson Street recently. We have still some splendid offers to make—properties running in prices from \$500.00 up to \$4000.00 right in Berea and just out of Berea. We should be pleased to have any one take up the matter with us.

Yours very truly,

BICKNELL & HARRIS,

Berea,

Kentucky

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commercial.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going through College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shop, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$6.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM</th

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,

DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153

Office over Berea Bank & Trust Co.

DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock INSURANCE

Will sign your bond.

Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

North Bound, Local
 Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
Berea 1:07 p. m. 3:52 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 3:15 p. m.

Berea 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.

Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Train.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Dayton, O., Richmond, Ind., Indianapolis, Ind., Columbus, O., and points beyond.

South Bound.

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.

Berea 11:55 a. m.

No. 33 will stop to take on passengers for Atlanta and points beyond.

North Bound

Berea 4:45 p. m.

Cincinnati 8:50 p. m.

ALL PERSONS

Knowing themselves indebted to me will please call and settle by July 1st, as I wish to close all accounts by that time.

Palace Meat Market

U. B. ROBERTS, Proprietor

Houghton, Parry, Phoenix, Seehler and Banner buggies now on the floor at Welch's. (ad.)

Mrs. Maggie Ogg and daughter, Lucy, are spending this week with Mrs. Ogg's father, Mr. John Hudson, at Hugh, Ky., before their departure for Buckhorn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Coyle attended home-coming at Panola, Sunday. They report a large crowd and tables heaped with good things to eat which was served outdoors.

Mr. H. E. Bingham who has been working in Cincinnati for some time visited with home folks last week.

Friday and Saturday, Mrs. Laura Jones has a great Sailor Sale. New special line of Sailors just in for this sale, all at \$1.00 each.

Miss Ella Adams entertained quite a number of young people at her home, Saturday evening.

Mrs. N. J. Coyle is visiting this week with relatives in Hamilton, O.

J. M. Coyle had a slight attack of appendicitis, Monday, but is reported better.

Mrs. J. W. Coyle and children from Hamilton, O., visited with relatives in Berea last week.

Hoofer wheat drills now at Welch's. (ad.)

Mr. Wm. Duncan will soon have his new house completed which is quite an addition to Chestnut St.

Mr. H. Muney is having his house painted.

William Hanson, Jr., has gone to visit with his aunt at Winchester for a month.

New Hats, Ratine, duck and linen, midsummer novelties at Mrs. Laura Jones, Berea, Ky. (ad.)

Mr. and Mrs. Arch Clark and children have been visiting with Mr. Clark's parents on Chestnut St.

Miss Jennie Elliott, who has been visiting for several days, with Mr. and Mrs. Simon Muney left, Saturday, for her home in Casey County.

The
Racket
Store

SEE CLARKSTON FOR
Deering Mowing Machines
and Rakes

MAIN STREET, near Bank

TELEPHONE NO. 40 CALLS
W. O. MOORE, at the Nicely Stand

For all kinds of FEED and BREAD STUFFS, Potts' Flour and Meal in any quantity, Corn, Oats, Hay, Straw, Ship Stuff and Chicken Feed. We are able to furnish feed in car load lots.

Methodist Conference

The Lexington District Conference is now in session under very favorable conditions. The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was opened by a song and praise service Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. After the greeting from the pastor of the Berea Church the response was delivered by Rev. E. R. Overly of Barberville, Ky. The sermon of the evening was delivered by Rev. A. S. Godley of College Hill, Ky.

The Wednesday morning session

was devoted to the discussion of the topic, "How to Make the Minister Succeed," after which the people listened to an excellent sermon by Rev. E. R. Overly. For the remainder of the week ending Friday evening the program will be carried out. The concluding sermon will be preached by the presiding officer, Rev. T. B. Stratton of Barberville, Ky. The spirit that prevails is that of spirituality and God is blessing both ministers and people.

Miss Mary Fox, after a few weeks' visit with the Welches, the Hunts, and many other friends, returned to Parkburg, Ind., last Thursday.

Mrs. W. S. Prather and children of Lexington, are visiting relatives in town this week.

Miss Bettie Azbill, who has been visiting with her sister, Mrs. Judge Morgan, of Leslie County for the past few days, returned to Berea, Monday night.

Mr. William Jones returned Sunday from a trip thru the mountains of Eastern Kentucky.

Mrs. Laura Jones was in Richmond the first of the week on business.

Mrs. Frank Blazer and children of Yellow Springs, Ohio, are making an extended visit with relatives and friends in Berea.

Mrs. S. E. Welch was quite sick at her home on Chestnut St. at the first of the week.

Mr. T. H. Burnam of Richmond spent Monday of this week in Berea on business.

Dr. P. Cornelius was in Richmond last Saturday.

Mr. E. A. Thomson of Louisville, came to Berea, Monday, for a few days.

Mr. William Taylor, who has been in the hospital for a few days, is able to be cut again.

Mr. Morris Phillips came up from his home at Wildie to spend a few days.

The Misses Bessie Eaton and Mary Hazelwood made a trip to Cincinnati last Sunday.

Mrs. Hall on Center St. will sell her household goods at a low price on Thursday and Friday of this week. Call.

Mr. Howard Harrison left for Battle Creek, Mich., Saturday, where he will be employed during the summer months.

Miss Ella Logan, returned home last week after a pleasant visit with her brother, Zeal Logan.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bicknell returned Sunday from a few days visit with relatives at Red Lick.

Who is the next lucky man? The pivot beam Brown cultivator for \$27.50 at Welch's. (ad.)

Mr. and Mrs. B. Harris are visiting Mrs. Harris' parents in Rockcastle County.

The Misses Bertie VanWinkle and Grace Preston visited a few days at Brodhead, with friends.

Orin and William VanWinkle are visiting relatives in Portsmouth, O.

Mrs. Wm. Galloway spent a few days with her step-son, Dr. Orin Robe, of Portsmouth, O.

The Misses Mary and Florence Tatum were visiting in Richmond a few days last week.

House and three lots for sale, \$600 cash if sold before July 1st.—G. W. Hook, Berea, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Seale spent Sunday in Paint Lick.

The Juanita Camp Fire Girls had great success with their ice cream fete, given on Christian Church yard, Saturday evening.

? Mr. Q. Wilson is visiting his parents on Center St.

Miss Mary Robinson visited from Tuesday until Friday with Mrs. Roy Dunn at Whites Station.

Mr. Andrew Isaacs and J. K. Baker were in Richmond on business last Saturday.

Prof. Lewis goes to Buffalo, La-Rue County, Saturday, as a representative of the State Department of Agriculture, to deliver a lecture on "Soils" before a farmers' meeting.

Prof. Carl Hunt left Monday on the noon train for Knoxville, Tenn., where he will attend summer school at the University of Tenn. Mrs. Hunt follows a week later.

When you want a real wagon it's a "Studebaker," "Old Hickory" or "Weber" at Welch's.

Miss Mabel James of Hinton, Va., and the Misses Leah and Hazel Azbill of Richmond, Ky., visited with Mr. J. E. Gott on Center St. and other friends in Berea from Friday until Monday.

Mr. J. H. Cooper, traveling salesman for Littlefield and Steere, Knoxville, Tenn., was a business visitor in Berea, Monday.

Mr. Edgar Moore spent Sunday with his parents near Berea.

Mr. Oscar Johnson, who a few days ago was very badly bruised in a wreck just a few miles south of Berea, is improving. Mr. Johnson thinks that he will be able to resume his work within a month.

Mr. S. T. Mitchell was in Berea over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Dunham were visitors to Paint Lick last Sunday.

The Christian Sunday School gives their Children's Day exercises next Sunday night.

Mrs. A. N. Clark, who has been visiting for the past two weeks with Mrs. S. P. Clark, has gone to Rose Hill, Va., to visit relatives there.

The Berea Fair Association has changed its time for the fair this year to July 30th, 31st, and Aug 1st.

Rev. Jas. Madison Combs, former teacher of Carpentry, is spending a few days in Berea.

Miss Suda Powell was shopping in Berea, Tuesday.

The Misses Elizabeth and Verna Flanery were the guests of Leona Webb, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. B. H. Foley is erecting a new store

GO TO

"The Stores That Made
Berea Famous"

WELEHIS
THE DIFFERENCE

KINGSTON NEWS

Kingston, June 23.—Miss Stella Winburn of Richmond is spending this week with Archie Maupin.

Mr. and Mrs. Cam Lewis made a business trip to Richmond, Saturday.

The Misses Mabel and Lelia Flanery, Suda Powell, Eva Lewis, Lydia Young, Laura Murray, Grace Parks, and Clemmie Abrams, and the Messrs. Lonnie Abrams, Green Powell, John Parks and Hugh Lewis spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Curtiss.

Miss Suda Powell was shopping in Berea, Tuesday.

The Misses Elizabeth and Verna Flanery were the guests of Leona Webb, Saturday and Sunday.

BLUE LICK ITEMS

J. A. Benner is at home from Ohio. S. F. Johnson had a fine horse killed by lightning last Thursday.

Stanley Johnson spent last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson.

B. H. Foley is erecting a new store

HOME TOWN HELPS

GOOD TREES FOR THE CITY

Suitable Shade Producers Are of Four General Classes—How to Plant Correctly.

Shade trees suitable for street planting come under four general classes:

The columnar, such as the Lombardy poplar, Irish juniper and red cedar; the cone-shaped, such as the sugar maple, sweet gum, white pine; the vase-formed, or spreading head, as the American elm and silver maple; the round-headed form, such as the Carolina poplar and horse chestnut.

The redbud or Judas tree, the magnolias and similar varieties are excellent for use on lawns or city squares, but not suitable for street planting on account of their small size and habit of growth.

It is best to select trees from nurseries in the fall, so that their form can be fully determined, and this is also a good season for transplanting, for the roots can then become established in new quarters before frost.

The trees should be well pruned, and after the ground is frozen a mulch of leaves about six inches deep held in place by braces, but which allow aeration of ground) should be put on. This will furnish heat, and, by putting it on after the first frosts, will prevent the mice from building nests in, or nibbling the roots.

The vase-formed trees, which arch gracefully over the street, and of which the elm is so perfect a type, are quite generally conceded to give the best effect.

The American elm is pre-eminently the street tree of the older towns of the east and middle west, and rightly so, as it is both rugged and graceful. It grows with uniformity, yet without monotony, shows great individuality without departing from type, developing in age what might almost be called personality.

Mr. Oscar Clark, a former student of Berea, now editor of the Harlan Enterprise, is quite sick with typhoid fever at Harlan.

Mr. H. E. Taylor left for Philadelphia, Monday, where he will join Mrs. Taylor. They will sail for Europe on the Imperator some time next week.

GOOD LESSON FROM GERMANY

Cities There Have Demonstrated That Commerce Is Ruled by Convenience and Cheapness.

Thought in America is obsessed with the idea that the laws of commerce are like the laws of nature. We assume that they cannot be controlled or aided by man. Transportation must be left to private control. There is no such assumption in Germany.

house at Middletown, which he will occupy soon.

Geo. Bratcher, J. M. and Dave Johnson left, Saturday for Germantown, O., where they have secured work.

Mr. Clevy Anderson and Miss Ethel McKnight of Old Paint Lick were married, Thursday, June 19th.

Miss Bessie Johnson is visiting in Illinois.

Howard Johnson and Miss Francis Evans were visitors at Slate Lick, Sunday.

Tuesdays and Saturdays from 6:30 to 8:30 p. m.

The hours as published last week were incorrect.

many. The reverse is true. Germany takes it as a matter of course that many things must be done by the state in order to protect its life and develop industry. The highways of commerce, both by rail and by water, are the best assets of the nation. Through their intelligent administration trade and commerce have been stimulated. The cities, too, have demonstrated that commerce is ruled by convenience and cheapness. Berlin is intersected by canals, in the face of the fact that the nation owns the railways and makes them as serviceable as possible for industry. Hamburg and Bremen are free ports of entry into which the merchandise of the world is shipped in bulk. Here it is permitted to lie without tax or duty, awaiting export or entry into the country.

Too Generous With Free Lunch.

Laying a birthday feast on the free lunch counter, a deal chef in the employ of "Ike" Hirschorn, a New York hotelkeeper, committed an amusing error the other day, and incidentally lost his job. It was the hotel proprietor's birthday. "Ike" invited all of the best people to a dinner in his honor. Geese, chickens, lobsters and all of the delicacies of the season were ordered in unlimited quantities. It was a fine layout that "Ike" inspected. "Put it on the table upstairs," he said to his chef, Hazenpflug. The chef, being deaf, did not comprehend the order and in five minutes the layout was on the free lunch counter. The news spread quickly that Hirsch

The Citizen Knife

The Citizen is sharp, and it has a good bargain for its subscribers who like a sharp knife. Any subscriber to THE CITIZEN who pays his dollar for first payment or renewal can have a dollar knife extra by paying 25 cents extra. Razor steel, white or black rough horn handle—Looks like this.



GET ONE TODAY

The KITCHEN CABINET



IS THY cruise of comfort wanting? Rise and share it with another.

and through all the years of famine, it shall serve thee and thy brother.

A FEW BREADS.

Bread is the staff of life; it is necessary that we know how to keep that staff in good condition. The following breads are good to add variety to our tables.

Vienna Rolls.—Take a cup of warm water, two teaspoonsfuls of sugar, two of salt, a fourth of a cup of tepid water, in which a yeast cake is dissolved, one egg and two and a half cups of flour. Mix and set to raise; when well risen roll out in long rolls and form in crescent-shaped rolls. Set to raise; brush with melted butter, and when light bake in a hot oven.

Brioche.—This is the French coffee cake. Mix together two cups of flour, four tablespoonsfuls of sugar, three eggs, a half cup of butter, a teaspoonful of salt, a fourth of a cup of water in which the yeast cake is softened, a fourth cup of milk and a cup of mixed fruit. The fruit may be raisins, currants and citron, cut in very thin pieces. When risen, roll in long roll, form in circle and slash with a sharp knife. Sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon and bake.

Pocket book rolls for the children are made of the Parker house roll mixture, cutting them as for Parker house rolls. When they are folded over, put two or three currants in each, then fold over and, when baked, the little people will be delighted with the morsels they find in their rolls.

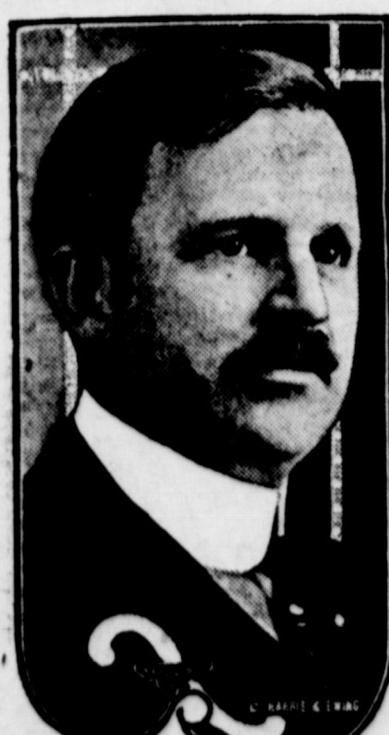
One of the important points to consider in all bread making is letting it raise light enough and then baking it at first at a high temperature, to kill the yeast plant and cease its raising.

Nellie Maxwell.

Abdul Hamid's New Prison.

The Beylerbey palace at Constantinople, to which the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid has been removed from Salona, is generally regarded as the most successful architectural achievement of modern times in Turkey, the Westminster Gazette states. It was built by Abdul Aziz in 1865, and is of white marble throughout and essentially oriental in every respect. During his reign Abdul Hamid never resided at the Beylerbey palace, perhaps because of its association with the tragic death of his uncle Aziz, but foreign sovereigns visiting Constantinople were always entertained there. The artistic loveliness of the palace delighted the Empress Eugenie on the occasion of her visit in 1869, though the rooms set apart for her use were furnished to exactly resemble her suite of apartments in the Tuilleries.

HENRY F. HOLLIS



Henry F. Hollis is the first Democratic senator to be elected from New Hampshire since 1855. He is a graduate of Harvard, a lawyer and resides in Concord.

Union Church to Attend Methodist Conference

Owing to the sessions of the Methodist District Conference in Berea this week, the Union Church will not hold regular prayer meeting services, but the membership is requested to attend the session of the District Conference, Thursday evening. Rev. J. M. McLean of Lexington is on the

program for the evening for a sermon.

In this connection, The Citizen desires to call general attention to the programs of the Conference, which began Tuesday evening and continue, with morning, afternoon, and evening sessions, until Friday evening.

WINS A PRIZE

The excellent work of the Priscilla Club during the last year, as reported by Mrs. Clara C. Hook, the Secretary, won a prize for Mrs. Hook from the Ladies Home Journal. Her report was given a conspicuous place in the July number on the page entitled "What Women's Clubs Are Doing."

In her report mention was made of the annual town cleaning campaign, the influence of the Club in securing sanitary regulations by the town council, the support given to the hookworm investigation carried on by Dr. J. S. Lock of the Rockefeller Commission, and the annual bazaar, the proceeds of which form a charity fund by which many needy persons have been helped.

The Citizen is glad to give local currency to this deserved publicity of the Club's activities, for there is perhaps no organization in Berea that has done more for the good of the community; and it is to be sincerely hoped that future years may find it even more active and helpful.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Continued from First Page

WEBB LAW NOT VIOLATED
The Court of Appeals held recently, in considering the action of the Whitley Circuit Court, which fined the Adams Express Company \$100 under the Webb-Kenyon law, for carrying liquor into a "dry" county, that the culpability of the carrier depends entirely upon the use to which the consigned intent is to put the liquor. If this use does not violate a law of the State, the carrier is blameless. Under this action the decision of the Whitley Circuit Court was reversed.

POWERS TO RETIRE.

Recent reports are to the effect that Representative Caleb Powers will not be a candidate for re-election to Congress. By his voluntary retirement Congress will lose one of its most conspicuous figures. Since Mr. Powers first came to Congress two years ago, his Democratic colleagues from Kentucky have absolutely deserted him. They have not only refused to speak to him, to take the oath of office with him, but they have refused to serve on committees with him. After retirement Mr. Powers will practice law at Barberville.

TRADE BOOSTERS TO TOUR MOUNTAINS

A party of Trade Boosters from the Lexington Commercial Club started Tuesday morning on a trip thru the mountains. Speakers have been appointed to reply to addresses of welcome at the various stops, and parades will be conducted by the party.

UNITED STATES NEWS

Continued from page one

bus, Cleveland, and Indianapolis, to furnish ice not needed for consumption in those cities, in order to relieve the suffering.

ADVANCE IN PRICES

A recent report of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics indicates that wholesale prices of commodities in the United States were higher last year than at any time during the past thirty years.

LIVELY BATTLE ON FREE SUGAR

Members of the Senatorial caucus opposed to the provision in the Tariff Bill providing that sugar shall be free of duty in 1916, caused the harmonious spirit of the caucus to be spoiled late Monday afternoon by leading a strenuous fight against the provision. Senator Shaford of Colorado, coming from a beet sugar state, pleads vigorously that the free sugar provision be eliminated, on the ground that free sugar would mean the

crippling and possibly the death of the beet sugar industry. Pres. Wilson approves and urges the provision.

FRIEDMANN FAILS FOR BERLIN

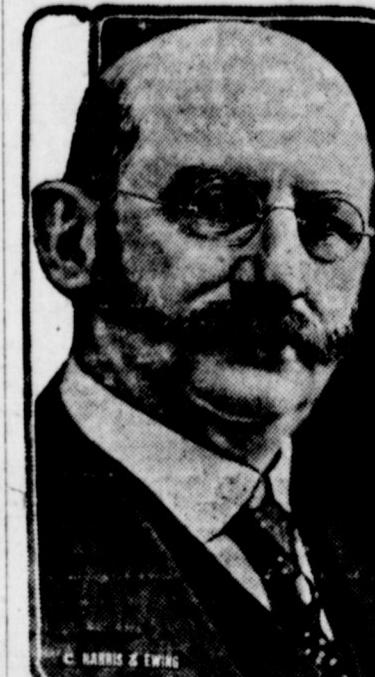
Dr. Friedman, of Berlin, who some time ago announced that he had discovered a cure for tuberculosis, sailed for home from New York City on June 17th. The board of health of the city has forbidden the use of his serum vaccine.

Examinations of patients treated by Dr. Friedman have proved in many cases that the remedy has failed to effect a cure.

PRISON REFORMS

Warden Thomas of the Ohio State penitentiary at Columbus has issued an order to the effect that food and

GEORGE JOHN KINDEL



Congressman Kindel, the new representative of the First district of Colorado, says he started to work at the age of thirteen for \$1.50 a week, and three years later apprenticed himself to a mattressmaker. He was born in Cincinnati, but after he learned his trade he moved to Denver and established an upholstery business. He is fifty-eight years old, is married and has two children.

delicacies may not be handed in to prisoners by friends. The result of this order will be the prevention of the smuggling of narcotic drugs to prisoners.

Within a short time visitors who wish to enter the shops to see the prisoners at work will be refused the privilege. This action is taken out of consideration of the feelings of the prisoners, and in view of the fact that the interest displayed by a large majority of visitors is similar to the interest manifested at zoos.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT

Fifty persons were injured on June 22nd when an excursion train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was derailed near Rochester, N. Y.

CHARGES AGAINST SOLDIERS

Charges that American soldiers on the Mexican border are as much outlaws as the roving bands across the lines, that they are unruly and rioting among themselves, and are failing to afford protection to Americans, were laid before Secretary of War Garrison, Saturday, June 21st, by J. J. Kilpatrick of Candelaria, Tex. Mr. Kilpatrick is an old friend of Representative Underwood, majority leader of the house, and has obtained a letter of introduction to the Secretary from him.

Candelaria is a little town of about 500 inhabitants, virtually all of whom are Mexicans.

The method is backed by good logic and good sense—just the same sort of plain, prosaic business reasoning which is required in any other line of work.

"There is nothing magical or mysterious about it and the greatest advertising successes have been singularly free from the frills and furbelows with which some advertising men seek to invest this plainest and simplest aid to present day merchandise distribution."

WE ARE ALWAYS ON THE JOB

Protection from Lightning

The question of how best to secure protection from lightning is one of the gravest that now confront fire insurance companies. Able men are at work on the best solution of this problem and there is no doubt with the co-operation of electrical engineers and competent inventors this problem will be solved.—April, 1913 World Progress

Our Weather Proof Combination is absolutely the best and cheapest protection against Lightning, Fire, Wind, Rain and Snow.

Insist that the house in which your children go to church and school be protected with one of our weather proof combinations.

Berea School of Roofing

NEW CAMPUS, BEREAL KY.

Phone, Office 7—Home 181

On Saturday in Office

Advertising Talks

LAW OF DEMAND IS SANE AND CERTAIN

Advertising Not Less Valuable Because of Some Unbelievers.

Every year N. W. Ayer & Son of Philadelphia, one of the largest and most influential advertising agencies in the country, issue a little volume on advertising, which contains gems of thought and arguments that are especially convincing.

This year they have just issued a little booklet entitled "The Ayer Idea in Advertising," which contains some mighty good advertising logic. We quote from this book as follows:

"There are men who do not believe in advertising—good men and wise, but that signifies naught. It is but a brief while since many men believed that the earth was flat, but it was round all the time. The earth did not change its shape; men merely altered their views. The point of it all is that there are established facts in business just as there are established facts in nature and belief or disbelief does not change the facts.

"Suppose, for instance, you were to say: 'I do not believe in darkness; I do not want darkness.' Will it not grow dark tonight quite the same as though you were heartily in favor of it?

"You may not like the telephone or typewriter or adding machine—thousands of persons do not—but these are established instruments in today's activities and your feelings will not alter the facts. To refuse to use them stamps you as being behind the times, and competition with the man or business which does use them is no longer possible for the man or business which does not use them.

"The time has passed for giving serious attention to the man who does not believe in advertising. Advertising is as much a part of today's life as electricity, antiseptic surgery or trolley traction.

"The system under which he who has something to sell tells about it to those who do or should use it, is a proved, established, actual fact and no single fact has ever yet been whipped by an army of opinions.

"Broadly speaking, it is easier and more profitable to obey the law than to try to break it. If it is a good law it cannot be resisted. Tackle the law of gravity, for instance, and see how far you get with your opposition.

"The law of demand is just as sane, just as certain and just as natural as the law of gravity. Both work day and night, weekdays, holidays and Sundays and they always pull downward.

"Down at the bottom of all commercial success there is demand insistently tugging away. If demand can be circumscribed and focussed and tied to your product, you have done a big thing and middlemen by the score can no more stand against it than can a few layers of fleecy cloud keep gravity from accomplishing its effective work.

"This is no preaching against the powerful importance of the wholesale or retail merchant. The manufacturer who neglects the dealer in any advertising campaign he may inaugurate is indeed lacking in foresight.

"Forcing the trade to carry a line has long since given way to better methods. Co-operation is better than coercion. But as a foundation for success nothing can take the place of a powerful consumers' demand.

"No one can want anything until he knows of its existence and its fitness for filling his requirements. Advertising is a way by which people are told why they should have your goods and, at the same time, taught how they may identify them.

"The method is backed by good logic and good sense—just the same sort of plain, prosaic business reasoning which is required in any other line of work.

"There is nothing magical or mysterious about it and the greatest advertising successes have been singularly free from the frills and furbelows with which some advertising men seek to invest this plainest and simplest aid to present day merchandise distribution."

Avoid Cut Prices.

"Each merchant should advertise his regular goods more freely and stay away from the cut price as much as possible" said F. L. Lindemann, in speaking on "The Dangers of the Bargain Attractions" before the members of the Topeka (Kan.) Ad Club. "There are too many merchants and too many persons in business who look for immediate results. They put an ad in the paper one day and if the street outside the store is not lined with prospective buyers the next day they consider the ad has been a failure."

Old But Good Axioms.

These old axioms are worth repeating:

An advertisement must be seen. An advertisement must be believed. An advertisement must be true.

Ad Pointers

Good advertising is a modern force that must be used by institutions that intend to grow.

And the man with a good product will accomplish what he wants to do quicker, easier and with least expense if he advertises right.

In the retail business small firms that don't advertise very often settle close to the large store because the latter will draw huge crowds through publicity.

And thus do small firms pay tribute to the power of advertising—and profit thereby.

It is probably true that only 20 per cent. of all advertising is effective. "Advertising is not overdone—it's underdone—it's raw," said one writer.

"It Pays to Advertise" is a deceptive slogan. It won't pay unless your product has merit.

The retail store that advertises right advertises because there is something to say.

SUNDAY SCHOOL "WANT ADS"

More Than Enough Teachers Secured Through Advertisement in the Newspapers.

The public is beginning to realize more and more that the newspaper is the medium through which the great mass of people is to be reached when an object is to be attained. It makes no difference whether the object is the sale of a cake of soap, the inculcation of a political faith, the firing of a cook, or the purchase of any desired article. The newspaper is the one channel through which all the desires of humanity must flow.

A notable example of this fact was given in Chicago recently when a "want ad" was inserted in several of the papers asking for Sunday school teachers. The "want ad" did its work and a sufficient number of teachers was supplied to meet the demand.

The advertisement was inserted by the Halsted Street Institutional church, which is affiliated with no particular denomination. The school undertook a great and important work in one of the "toughest" sections of the city, but it was a success from the start. It's one great difficulty, however, was to obtain a sufficient number of teachers for the pupils who thronged through the doors.

Therefore, the superintendent hit upon the plan of inserting "want ads" in the newspapers. The result was a success from the start. The teachers came in droves. They filled up the vacancies and they left a waiting list with more than a dozen names upon it.

Verily, it pays to advertise for what you need, and especially does it pay to advertise in a newspaper—granting always that it is a newspaper that dares to announce its circulation.

How He Did It.

One dealer in Indiana opened a new store in a German locality. Being an Irishman and not at all familiar with the mother tongue of the majority of his customers, he lost a great deal of business through a rival dealer, who could speak German with the best of them.

First of all, he hired a German speaking clerk, who had ability for making signs, etc.

He had this fellow letter the window and make counter cards in German and English, but he kept himself a little in the background when a customer of pronounced German character entered the store, leaving that customer to his clerk.

Soon he was able to meet his rival on equal terms as far as the "Fatherland spirit" went.

His Rise to Power

BY HENRY RUSSELL MILLER



Read of This Stirring Battle Against Civic Evils That Are, and For the Honor and Justice That Should Everywhere Prevail

SYNOPSIS

Senator Murchell, leader of the state machine, and Sheehan, local boss of New Chelsea, offer the nomination for district attorney to John Dunmeade. Dunmeade is independent in his political ideas.

Dunmeade will accept the nomination. His father, a partisan judge, congratulates him. His Aunt Roberta urges John to call on Katherine Hampden, daughter of a capitalist.

Katherine Hampden is a worshiper of success. She and John are friends. Jeremy Applegate, a political dependent, campaigns for John and the state ticket.

In New Chelsea lives Warren Blake, a model young bank cashier, connected with Hampden in "high finance." They try without success for John's aid.

The rottenness of politics in his state and party as revealed in his campaign disgrunts John. He calls upon Katherine.

Katherine's peril in a runaway reveals to her and John their unspoken love. John publicly "turns down" the machine of his party.

John will not compromise with his conscience even for the sake of winning Katherine, and the two part.

The course of his son is disapproved by Judge Dunmeade. John is elected and gets Sheehan on trial for political corruption.

Sheehan is convicted and flees. John meets Haig, a novelist, who is introduced to him by Warren Blake.

Haig and John visit the Hampdens. Blake proposes to Katherine and is rejected. He praises John to her. Murchell has a visitor.

The visitor is Sackett, head of the Atlantic railroad, trying to keep the Michigan out of the Steel City. He wants Murchell to retire. The latter cannot induce John to stop his attacks on the machine and Katherine.

She still thinks John a follower of impossible ideals. He loses in his fight for cleanliness in state politics and falls ill. Murchell offers financial aid to the Dunmeades.

John recovers and continues his fight, aided by Haig. In the Steel City he meets Katherine, who is courted by Gregg, a financially successful man.

Murchell loses control of the machine to Sheehan and retires nominally from politics. Sheehan gets drunk, and a messenger is sent to Murchell for aid.

Sheehan has embezzled \$90,000 of state money. Murchell resumes control after aiding his foe to conceal the crime and make restitution.

Through Sheehan's plea for mercy Je learns that Hampden and Blake have been carrying worthless political notes as part of the Farmers' bank "assets."

The bank is in peril. John loses in the primaries. Hampden loses his fortune in stock speculation and fears exposure of the bank deals.

CHAPTER XVII.

Shadows.

In the bank, behind closed blinds, Warren Blake was working at his desk. He had been seen coming out of the bank every night for weeks. It did not cause comment. It was like Warren Blake, people thought, to be working early and late. No one who had not the key would have detected in the widened eyes and imperceptibly twitching nostrils a hint of the racking anxiety within. His pallor would have been attributed to the garish gas-light overhead. Quite deliberately he added up the column of figures before them. They spelled his crime.

Very cleverly, very characteristical- ly, he had gone about it. Hampden, he knew, caught in the big deal into which Warren had followed him, had drifted into it—had hardly realized, as in the heat of necessity he asked the cashier to certify checks for which there were no funds, that it was a crime. Not so with Warren. In cold blood, with a nice calculation of the chances, he had stepped over the line that he had never before crossed. Once over, he had gone far. It had been a gambler's chance, the kind that many men take safely, and, when taken, had seemed all in his favor. But now the luck was running the other way. If the market sagged further, he would be done for.

No one, if told, would have believed why he had done it—because the bank was breaking anyhow under the load of worthless paper, most of it a legacy from his predecessor, and only a great deal of money could save it. It had been his pride to carry along an institution for the shakiness of which he was not responsible. It had become his life. He had risked all, even his own little carefully accumulated fortune, to save all, though he had made it a point of honor not to risk the trust properties in his keeping—he somehow made a distinction.

If the market should sag, how should he pay? Hampden, though bankrupt, would be able to work out of the hole. He could always get money somewhere. But Hampden could not, hence would not, try to save both. How then should he, Warren Blake, pay? With shame, certainly. With money—out of the question.

If the market should sag! Suddenly came to him the sure foreknowledge that it would sag. For an instant panic filled him. He put the books

in their places, then began tumbling around a dusty shelf in a dark corner of the vault until his fingers found and drew forth an oblong pasteboard box. He opened it and looked at what lay within. He took it out and played with it. The gleaming, blue black thing seemed to hold horrible fascination for him. It cost him an effort to put it away. He set the time lock, closed the vault and left.

John Dunmeade, having reached home, put his horse away in the stable. It was past 11 o'clock and he was tired. But he was not sleepy and he hated to go in out of the clear, still night. So he strolled uptown, intending to have a pipe with Haig before going to bed. His way took him past the bank just as Warren stepped out. The latter stopped.

"Working late, aren't you?" said John.

"I often do." He hesitated. "Are you out for a walk?"

"Down to Haig's. Will you go along?" John asked politely.

"A part of the way, if you don't mind. Sometimes, when I've been working hard, I like to talk to some one to forget myself. How are the primaries going?"

"The primaries? Bad. In fact, they couldn't be worse."

"I thought as much. I'm sorry. I'd like to see you win."

John was thoroughly surprised. "I supposed you were against me."

"I've always voted for you. You are fitted for public service. You have something apart from mere intellect and ability, and, far rarer, the capacity to feel what we all accept in theory but not in fact—your relation to other men. I wish I could feel—could have felt it. Whatever gave you that fine sixth sense won't let you quit. It will carry you to the end—through weakness and strength."

Something in the man's voice rather than in what he said arrested John's interest. "Do you really think that, Warren?"

"There are things that one knows."

They halted, having reached the home of Silas Hicks, where Haig had his rooms. The cigar Warren had been smoking had gone out. He struck a match to relight it. He held the flaming taper before him for an instant longer than was necessary and John could see his face. It was composed but pale, the eyes extraordinarily bright.

Primary day!

From one end of the state to the other the battle raged between red rose and white. When darkness put an end to the sanguinary conflict both sides were claiming and neither side had the victory. The issue must be removed for decision to the convention.

Benton county, a Murchell stronghold, chose its complement of delegates instructed for the Hon. G. Washington Jenkins. Also it gave, as it thought, John Dunmeade his quietus.

Senator Murchell and his guest, Jenkins, received the returns at the former's home. Jeremy Applegate, too, was there, not overwhelmed as he should have been by the honor, to help tabulate reports. Other politicians of the county dropped in. Once, about midnight, Jeremy answered a ring of the desk telephone, listened to the message and hung up the receiver without saying a word.

"What is it?" asked some one.

"John Dunmeade's beaten," Jeremy answered shortly.

Murchell looked at the clerk. "Don't seem overjoyed, Jeremy!"

Jeremy pushed back his chair and got to his feet. He faced Murchell.

"I was thinkin'," he said quaveringly. "I was thinkin', it's a shame." The old body and the cracked, shrill voice shook with passion. "If you want to know, I voted for him. It's the only man's job I ever done since I come to be your healer. You've beaten an' broken him, the best man this county ever had, an'—you can have me kicked out of my job if you like."

The politicians were too amazed at this unbelievable instance of less majesty even to laugh. Open mouthed they watched him as, quivering with defiance and the hate of the oppressed, he glared at Murchell much as in a former time he must have confronted the gray charge. They expected nothing less than that the lightnings would blast Jeremy where he stood; hence



If you want to know, I voted for him.

intensified stupefaction when Murchell said gravely: "Jeremy, you'd better go home. We'll talk about your job another time."

The old clerk turned and slowly stumbled out of the room.

"Jeremy," commented the senator, "seems to have unearthed an unexpected backbone."

The politicians, uncertain whether this was senatorial humor or not, chose silence as the course of discretion.

Later still, after the small fry had left, came the news that the opposition had freed itself and that Jerry Brent would control its convention, which meant that he would be nominated for governor. And this was matter for grave concern. Until nearly morning the leaders discussed candidates. The tenor of their conversation seemed to indicate that Wash Jenkins was not assured of the Murchell support. Nor did he seem unduly resentful because of this fact. Wash was model retainer, humbly willing to take what he could get.

It was in the course of this discussion that Senator Murchell said, "If John Dunmeade weren't such a stubborn fool he would be just the man to meet Brent with." He spoke angrily.

The others gave respectful if surprised assent.

In the financial district of the Steel City was no June day relaxation. In the exchange was a howling, frenzied mob struggling desperately to speed advancing fortune or to retain that which was vanishing in the Alabama Iron and Coal squeeze.

A gluton by methods that would soon be known to the robber barons had raped the treasure developed by weaker brethren. And now greater barons, more glutinous, sprung upon him in an unguarded moment, by like methods were tearing the spoils from his grasp. But no one saw a joke. Before it could end two great banking houses would be bankrupt, at least one darling, arrogant speculator sensationally ruined and a thousand little greedy ones made penniless.

The mad scramble rose to a climax. In his office the man who was the storm center stood over the ticker. He had struggled, with the unthanking valor of desperation, against the unwavering, relentless attacks made upon him. They had forced him back, farther and still farther back to his inner lines of defense, into the last

ditch. Driven out of that he had made a last vain stand. Now he awaited the slaughter. He glared fixedly at the tape in his hand.

Suddenly the fixity broke up in an insane helpless rage that demanded physical expression. From his twisted mouth came an inarticulate, wolfish ery. With a convulsive jerk he snapped off the tape—kicked the ticker until it fell with a crash. A clerk in the outer office heard the noise and rushed in. Immediately, frightened by what he saw, he withdrew, closing the door behind him.

Stephen Hampden was not good to look upon as he rushed up and down the room, striking and kicking at the objects in his way. His face was purple—convulsed. He poured out unintelligible imprecations on the "curs," the "crooks," the "traitors" who had broken him. He had no thought for those upon whom he in his turn had fallen. He was obsessed by the passion of his defeat.

The paroxysm spent itself. He flung himself, panting and still glaring, into a chair. The telephone rang. He paid no attention to it.

The clerk, trembling, opened the door. "You're wanted on the long distance, Mr. Hampden. It's—"

"I won't talk to them!" Hampden snarled back.

The clerk withdrew, then reappeared. "Rep pardon, Mr. Hampden," he insisted timidly, "but it's Mr. Blake of New Chelsea. He says he must talk to you."

"All right." Hampden caught up the telephone. He waited until the click told him that the clerk's receiver had been hung up, then snapped: "This is Hampden. What do you want?"

The precaution was unnecessary. The message was strangely worded. It would have meant nothing to an outsider. But Hampden had the key.

He hung up the receiver. And for a moment he allowed himself to be beaten down. Fear before a danger incurred in the heat of battle and now become imminent, terrible, through the folly of another, ousted rage. Mere defeat, bankruptcy, paled before this new penalty which he must pay. And fear steadied him, cleared his brain. He wasted no time in futile regrets. His mind darted hither and thither, swift and calculating, pondering and rejecting a hundred avenues of escape from the peril which must be averted before he could set out to recoup his losses. There was no thought of saving Warren Blake—only himself.

Late in the day he went out—to beg the mercy he had never shown.

Katherine Hampden was alone that evening. She was often alone nowadays, but not entirely because, as she had told John Dunmeade, she had been assigned a berth on the shelf reserved for unmarried females. There were many men who would have gladly undertaken to relieve her solitude. But these found her extremely unapproachable. Those whom she would have welcomed most gladly had least time for dalliance in drawing rooms.

The truth was, she was disappointed. Mature perception, quickened by a glimpse of a different ideal of life, had seen beyond the false setting of romance behind which men seek to hide the ugliness of the greedy, unscrupulous scramble for gold. She would have married Gregg had it not been for the fact that the acid of his calling was etching more and more clearly upon his frank, clean exterior a picture of lay within. As it was, she had sent him away.

She was waiting for her father's homecoming. While she waited she glanced through the evening paper. In it the day's doings on the stock exchange were featured. The account had it that Hampden had been hard hit—even vaguely hinted that he might have to fail. She was amazed at the lack of emotion with which she read that their fortune, hitherto so potent and all sufficing, had in a day been sadly shaken if not totally destroyed. She tried to picture to herself what it must mean to them—the economies among a set that measured worth by stocks and bonds. Somehow the picture could not profoundly alarm, partly perhaps because she knew too little of want to draw convincingly. She could not even feel deeply for her father, although she had for him a genuine daughter's affection and knew what a blow failure would be to him.

"Poor father!" she smiled half pityingly. "I suppose nothing can persuade him that it isn't a horrible calamity. I ought to feel so, too, but—Heigho! Is this Katherine Hampden?"

She went on turning the pages of the paper until her casual glance was caught by a familiar name in a satirical editorial under the caption "A Fool Errant." The fool errant was John Dunmeade, recently—and happily, in the editor's opinion—disposed of at the primaries.

Her color deepened suddenly and for another reason. Memory had recalled to her something she had once said to this man. "When you were a broken down, middle aged failure. * * * I should be looking up at the men who were conquering. * * * And I should regret."

Well, her prophecy had been fulfilled sooner than she had expected. He had been cast aside even by his own neighbors. But there was something large and fine about him which forbade pity and commanded respect, made even such men as Gregg, with their vitiated ideals, want to do him favors "on general principles."

"To think that I could have said that to him!" she cried to herself. "What a cad I was! If only I hadn't said 'Up at the men who were conquering'! John Dunmeade, you tower above them all."

She was still dreaming of John when her father came in.

His face was haggard, set in an ugly, bitter scowl. The sympathy that had lagged as she read of the wiping out of a fortune leaped when she saw the man who had lost it.

"Cleaned out," he said curtly.

She went to him quickly, laying an impulsive hand on his shoulder. "Oh, well, dear, never mind. It might be so much worse. You might have been taken sick or had an accident, or—or anything. I've just been thinking how nice it would be to go back home to New Chelsea and start all over again—in—something that wouldn't take all your time. I—I'd be so glad to get acquainted with you again." She gave a little laugh.

"You talk like a fool!" he replied roughly. "What could I do in that rubet town—ran a grocery store? Here's where I can make money. And I can make all we need, once I get things straightened out. I've been broke before. The immediate question is to keep out of jail."

She started back from him with a gasp. "Out of—jail! Father?"

"Out of jail, I said. I'm into the New Chelsea bank and I've nothing left to pay with."

"Is—it much?"

"It wasn't, but it is now."

"But we must pay it back. There are the bonds you gave me. And the New Chelsea houses that mother owns—she give those up. And—"

"Not a third enough."

She dropped weakly into a chair, staring at him foolishly. She was very pale, dazed by the sudden new calamity that had fallen.

"But surely," she insisted anxiously, "the bank won't press you. They know you'll pay it all back when you can."

"What do you know about it? It isn't the bank; it's the government that will make the trouble. That fool Blake is in worse than I am. The bank's gutted, cleaned out. And the bank examiner is overdue. If he comes around now—with a gesture he sketched the impending catastrophe.

"Stephen, what is the matter now?" came a languid voice from the doorway. "And please, for my sake, lower your voice. It's so vulgar to talk loudly before servants." Mrs. Hampden entered and, with an air of utter exhaustion, deposited her substantial self in an easy chair.

"Father," Katherine explained, with cruel brevity.

"It was an unexpected tonic. The invalid suddenly sat bolt upright and almost shrieked. "Lost our money? Do you mean to say, Stephen Hampden, that you've been selfish enough to gamble our money away after all I've suffered and denied myself!"

She threw her hands aloft and fell back moaning. "Oh, in my weak condition

HOME COURSE IN SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE

THIRTEENTH ARTICLE. SOIL RENOVATION.

By W. J. SPILLMAN, Agriculturist in Charge of Farm Management Investigations, United States Department of Agriculture.

THREE is a vast difference in the natural fertility of soils. Some do not produce well from the start unless special attention is given to making them productive; others produce large crops for a short time and then rapidly diminish in fertility, while others, known as strong soils, remain productive for many years without attention to their fertility. But even the strongest soils will wear out in time unless they are intelligently managed.

Plants in their growth make use of fifteen chemical elements, nine of which they secure directly from the soil. These are called the mineral plant foods. They are phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sodium, iron, silicon, chlorine and sulphur.

The growing plant requires four other elements, as follows: Hydrogen, which it secures from water; oxygen, which it secures partly from water and partly from the air; carbon, which is secured from carbonic acid gas in the air, and nitrogen.

Nitrogen is in many respects the most important of all the plant food elements. It is not found in appreciable quantities in the rock particles of the soil. Ordinary plants depend for their nitrogen entirely on decaying organic matter. As decay proceeds ni-



Photo by Delaware agricultural experiment station.

THE SOY BEAN, A GOOD SOIL BUILDER.

trates are formed from the nitrogen contained in organic matter. The nitrates are exceedingly soluble, and unless soon made use of by growing crops they are washed out of the soil. Nitrogen is therefore usually the first element to become exhausted.

Fortunately there are certain species of bacteria that can use atmospheric nitrogen, of which there is an inexhaustible supply. One family of plants, the legumes, has learned to exchange work with these bacteria, and these plants are thus easily supplied with an abundance of nitrogen in a form they can use. When these nitrogen fixing bacteria are present in a soil on which a leguminous crop is growing the bacteria invade the roots of the legume and live there. Their presence is usually made manifest by swellings—the so called tubercles—on the roots of thrifty plants of clover, alfalfa, beans, peas and other legumes.

The tissues of leguminous plants become very rich in nitrogenous compounds, and when they decay in the soil they set free large amounts of nitrates for the use of crops. The cultivation of leguminous crops is one of the most important and economical means of maintaining a supply of nitrogenous plant food in the soil. Nitrates may of course be supplied in commercial fertilizers, but fertilizers containing nitrogen are very expensive, and it usually pays better to supply nitrogen by growing legumes or by the application of stable manure, which is rich in nitrogen when properly handled. In good farm practice both stable manure and leguminous crops are used as sources of nitrogen.

In order to produce a ton of dry hay on an acre of land it is necessary that the growing grass pump up from that acre approximately 500 tons of water. The soil must not only be in condition to absorb and hold water well, but it must be porous enough to permit water to flow freely from soil grain to soil grain. The presence of large quantities of decaying organic matter (humus) adds enormously to the water holding capacity of the soil. Not only that, but the shrinkage of the particles of decaying organic matter and the consequent loosening of soil grains keep the soil open and porous.

Furthermore, humus of good quality is exceedingly rich in both nitrogen and mineral plant food. The maintenance of fertility may almost be said to consist in keeping the soil well supplied with humus. The first step in renovating wornout soils is to give them an abundant supply of humus of good quality. Perhaps the best source

of humus is stable manure containing both the liquid and the solid excrement, especially when the stock is fed on rich nitrogenous foods. Even a poor quality of barnyard manure which has had much of the plant food leached out of it has a considerable value because of the humus it makes.

Another cheap and valuable source of humus, but one which must be used understandingly, is crops grown to turn under as manure. The legumes are especially valuable for this purpose because of the nitrogen they contain, but other crops, such as rye and even corn sown thick, may sometimes be made to supply large quantities of humus of fair quality. Crops thus used are called green manures.

A proper circulation of air in the soil is just as important as any other factor of plant growth. Nearly half of the volume of ordinary soils is occupied by air spaces. Plant roots must be supplied with air, and the soil must be porous enough to permit of free circulation.

A good supply of humus and proper tillage will accomplish this result in clay soils. Sandy soils are usually too porous, needing humus to help them retain water.

Another reason why air must circulate freely in the soil is that large quantities of oxygen are required to insure proper decay of organic matter to supply plant food. Also carbonic acid gas is produced by the decay of organic matter, and this must escape easily to make room for the atmospheric oxygen needed in the soil. One of the most important objects of plowing is to loosen up the soil for aeration.

Considerable evidence has been accumulated during recent years to show that during the growth of the plant certain unknown organic substances are given off which, when they accumulate in the soil to any extent, are harmful to the further growth of plants of the kind that produced them. It is possible that some of the benefits known to arise from systematic crop rotation may be explained on this basis. These harmful substances seem to be disposed of rapidly by certain soils, usually those in which organic matter is readily converted into humus.

In connection with the study of these poisonous organic products it has been found that they may be destroyed or at least rendered harmless in a variety of ways. Barnyard manure or decaying organic matter, such as a green crop of rye or cowpeas, turned under has a very marked effect in freeing the soil from them. Almost all of the common commercial fertilizing materials act more or less in the same way. Thorough and complete airing of the soil by plowing and thorough surface tillage will often destroy or overcome these poisonous substances. When the same crop is not grown oftener than every three or four years on the same land the injurious substances a crop throws off seem to have time to disappear before the same crop is grown again; hence the benefit from crop rotation. When the soil is well supplied with humus there is seldom any trouble from this source, and the same crop may be grown year after year with good yields, though continuous cultivation of the same crop may invite injury from certain insects and fungous diseases which live over in the soil or in the remains of the crop.

Improper methods of tillage add very greatly to the evil effects that result from lack of humus. In many parts of the country the land is plowed only three or four inches deep. In most cases work done in subsoiling is practically wasted, and it is doubtful if it even pays. A much better method is to plow a little deeper each year until a depth of eight or ten inches is reached. This gives a deep layer of good soil, particularly if the supply of humus is kept up.

When new soil or that which has lain undisturbed for several years is broken up it is always best to plow deep from the beginning, for the deeper layers will be about as fertile as any, except the top inch or two. It is wise, too, never to plow the same depth twice in succession. In general, fall plowing should be from seven to nine or ten inches and spring plowing from five to seven inches deep. There are special cases in which these rules do not apply.

We plow the soil in order to loosen up its texture and get air into it; also to turn under stubble, manure, etc., to make humus. Killing weeds is another object accomplished by plowing. After a soil has been thoroughly pulverized to great depths, so that there is no danger of turning up packed clay, the deeper the plowing the better the crops. But the cost also increases with depth, so that ordinarily it does not pay to plow more than about ten inches deep.

Some crops prefer rather a loose seed bed. Other crops, such as wheat and alfalfa, prefer a fairly compact seed bed; hence frequent harrowing and rolling after plowing is good practice before seeding to these crops. Nevertheless it pays to plow the land for them, even if we have to compact it again before seeding.

Sandy soils are usually not injured by handling when wet, but the case is different with clay soils. The effect produced by working clay soils wet is known as puddling. The proper time to plow land is when it is just moist enough to break up mellow, neither wet enough to leave a slick surface where rubbed by the moldboard nor dry enough to break up in large clods. If continued rain follows wet plowing little harm follows, but hot, dry winds would soon leave only a mass of unmanageable clods. In spring and mid-summer plowing particularly it is of the utmost importance to run the harrow immediately after the plow. This prevents the formation of clods. In late fall plowing the clods are no disadvantage, for they will be broken up by freezing and thawing.

INTENSIVE FARMING

Conducted by FRANK S. MONTGOMERY, M.S., Instructor in Animal Husbandry, and Special Investigator.

How To Make Corn Grow In Dry Weather

Did you break your ground good and deep this spring? If you did and smoothed it down with a harrow or drag the same day it was broken you should have no trouble to keep the corn growing right along in weather even much drier than we have had this spring and summer. The secret of holding moisture in the soil is to have it plowed deep and well pulverized but not too loose, and then keep a dust mulch on the surface by shallow cultivation.

Some people have a rule to plow their corn every seven days or every ten days. This is not always a good rule. A much better one is to plow the corn whenever it needs it. That may be twice in the same week, or it may be only once in two weeks. It is always a good rule to cultivate after every rain that forms a slight crust on the ground. A shallow stirring will break the crust and by night form a dust on the surface that practically no moisture will escape through. If your soil is of a tight, wet nature it may be necessary to go rather deep one or two cultivations, but after this is broken up mellow the later cultivations should never be more than two or three inches deep, for on most soils a dust mulch surface will keep the lower portion of the soil from packing, whereas deep cultivations make the ground too loose, much deeper into the soil than it should be, turn moist soil up to the air to dry out rapidly, and break and tear out large quantities of corn root. It is only once in a while any more that 1

find a man proud to stoop down and pull great handfuls of corn roots from the plow shovels. They have found out that it is just like trying to fatten hogs by cutting them down to half feed two or three days out of every week. That is just what a man does to his corn if he breaks off half the roots of the corn every week or ten days.

THE FIVE SHOVEL CULTIVATOR

Men say they can't keep the plows from running deep. Of course you can't if you have a double shovel or old style 4 shovel two-horse cultivator. Get you a 5 shovel cultivator. All dealers keep them now. They cost \$3.25. The width they will cut can be adjusted by a lever, so that any width runs up to 3 1/2 feet can be cultivated by going but once in a row. You go twice in a row with a double shovel and you only cut the ground with four shovels. So you see that once in the row with the five shovel plow is one better than the double shovel.

One man and one horse will do as much work and do it better with a five shovel cultivator than two men and two mules can do with double shovels. It is very easy to figure out which is the tool to have. Berea dealers have sold more than twice as many shovel as double shovel cultivators this season. And after this season double shovel plows will be relied on most farms.

If you use two-horse cultivators throw away your four shovel plow parts and get them with three or four on a side.

Cowpeas With Millet or Sorghum

It is not yet too late to sow whip-poor-will cowpeas for hay. A number of farmers around Berea have already taken my advice and sowed cowpeas with millet or sorghum. Everyone now knows that cowpeas are an excellent feed especially for the milk cows and young cattle, and that they draw a large amount of nitrogen from the air to help maintain the fertility of the soil. These facts along with their rapid growth in hot dry weather make them valuable to sow as a mixture with millet or sorghum.

Sow about two-thirds the usual amount of millet seed, and about half

the usual amount of sorghum seed to make hay and then sow broadcast about three pecks of cowpeas and harrow them all in thoroly and drag or roll. Or, better still, if you have or can rent a grain drill, drill the peas in, then cross drill the sorghum in. Millet seed will probably not work in any of the drills without grass seeder attachments. Don't cover the seed more than three inches deep unless the soil is of a loose, dry nature. The ground should be drug or rolled after drilling. Good mixed fertilizer, or high grade acid phosphate should be used at the rate of from 200 to 300 pounds per acre.

HEALTH HINT FOR TODAY.

A Remedy For Boils.

The region around a boil should be washed with soap and water, dried, and a drop of the following solution should be placed on the center of the boil: Iodine, one dram; acetone, three drams. Let stand a week before using. The mixture becomes blackish and syrupy and no longer irritating. Later, if the boil does not recede, a dressing of glycerate of starch and boric acid (1-10), on absorbent wool, should be applied.

Surely nobody can always know what is right? Yes, you always can for today; and if you do what you see of it today, you will see more of it, and more clearly tomorrow.—Ruskin.

TEACH ROAD BUILDING.

Successful Demonstration For Farmers at Philadelphia, Mo.

Road building was taught to farmers and other interested persons at a demonstration at Philadelphia, Mo., recently. E. W. Sheets, highway engineer of Marion county, was in charge of the proposition. A number of Hanibal good road enthusiasts and members of the county courts of Rails, Sheboygan and Marion counties attended.

Surely nobody can always know what is right? Yes, you always can for today; and if you do what you see of it today, you will see more of it, and more clearly tomorrow.—Ruskin.



"Studebaker wagons certainly last a long time"

"I have had this wagon twenty-two years, and during that time it cost me only \$6.00 for repairs, and that was for setting two tires."

"And after twenty-two years of daily use in good and bad weather and over all kinds of roads, I will put this wagon against any new wagon of another make that you can buy today."

"Studebaker wagons are built of air-dried lumber and tested iron and steel. Even the paint and varnish are subjected to a laboratory test to insure wearing qualities."

"No wagon made is subjected to as many tests or is more carefully made than a Studebaker. You can buy them of Studebaker dealers everywhere."

"Don't listen to the dealer who wants to sell you a cheap wagon, represented to be 'just as good' as a Studebaker."

Farm wagons, trucks, dump wagons and carts, delivery wagons, buggies, surreys, depot wagons—and harness of all kinds of the same high standard as the Studebaker vehicles.

See our Dealer or write us.

STUDEBAKER

NEW YORK MINNEAPOLIS CHICAGO DALLAS KANSAS CITY DENVER
SALT LAKE CITY SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND, ORE.

South Bend, Ind.

POULTRY

ROOST CLOSET FOR POULTRY

Considerable Stress Laid on Curtains in Front of House at Maine Experiment Station.

In the curtain-front type of poultry house used at the Maine experiment station a feature of the original plan on which considerable stress was laid was the canvas curtain in front of the roosts.

This curtain, together with the back wall of the house and the droppings board under the roosts, formed a closet in which the birds were shut up at night during cold weather. When the curtain-front house was first devised it was thought essential to provide such a closet to conserve the body heat of the birds during the cold nights when the temperature might go well below zero. Experience has shown, however, that this was a mistake. Actual test shows that the roosting closet is of no advantage, even in such a severe climate as that of Orono. On the contrary, the birds certainly thrive better without the roost curtain than with it. It has been a general observation among users of the curtain front type of house that when the roost curtains are used the birds are particularly susceptible to colds. It is not hard to understand why this should be so. The air in a roosting closet when it is opened in the morning is plainly bad. The fact that it is warm in no way offsets physiologically the evils of its lack of oxygen and excess of carbon dioxide, ammonia vapors, and other exhalations from the bodies of the birds.

For some time past it has been felt that for the roosting closet was at least unnecessary, if not in fact a positive evil. Consequently the time of beginning to close the roost curtain in the fall has been each year longer delayed. Finally, in the fall of 1910, it was decided not to use these curtains at all during the winter. Consequently they were taken out of the house, or spiked to the roof, as the case might be. The winter of 1910-11 was a severe one. On several occasions the temperature dropped to 30 degrees below zero. Yet during this winter the mortality was exceptionally low and the egg production exceptionally high.

In view of this experience the station has decided to discontinue the use of the roost curtain. It would seem to be generally undesirable or at least unnecessary.

FOR SHIPPING EGGS SAFELY

Holder Made of Corrugated Straw-board Is Provided With Small Hole at Each End.

This egg holder is made from corrugated strawboard, the egg being inserted by opening an overlapping joint at the side. The container is provided with a small hole at each end so that



Safety Egg Holder.

it may be opened and closed without tearing it, says the Popular Mechanics. The holder is adapted for sending eggs safely by parcel post, or carrying them with the least possibility of breakage.

POULTRY NOTES

Eggs shipped by express are often queered by baggage smashers.

The well-fed and well-cared-for fowl is the one that brings the profit.

When the old hen begins to lay and whip her chicks it's time to wean them.

Fall chickens find a good market as roasters during January, February and March.

The poultry industry is growing beyond the hopes of its most radical friends.

Egg shells may be utilized a second time if crushed and turned over to the chickens.

The brooder has not, as yet, reached the stage of perfection that the incubator has.

Lack of moisture in the incubator means tough shells and dead chicks at hatching time.

To successfully use eggs in the artificial hatches one must, if possible, secure eggs of the highest vitality.

An egg laid in November and December will bring twice as much money as the one laid in March or April.

While heavy laying is as a rule desirable, phenomenal egg records are not a guarantee of strong, rugged offspring.

FOR BETTER ROADS

CURE FOR INDUSTRIAL EVILS

When Time and Labor Unnecessarily Consumed in Transporting Products There is Big Waste.

If the public could be convinced that it is economy to begin with fundamentals the problem of progress in every line of social endeavor would be solved.

At present the sole remedy for many industrial evils lies in the betterment of roads.

Manifestly, when time is unnecessarily consumed and labor wasted in transportation of products to market there is a fundamental waste. One instance will serve as an illustration. A man loaded

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by its writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Representative

We are authorized to announce D. G. Wood of Jackson County as a candidate for Representative of the 71st Legislative District, comprising the Counties of Clay, Jackson and Owsley, subject to the action of the Republican Primary, Aug. 2nd, 1913.

For Representative

We are authorized to announce W. R. Reynolds of Jackson County as a candidate for Representative from the Counties of Jackson, Owsley and Clay before the Republican voters at the August Primary 1913. Your votes are respectfully solicited. (ad)

For Representative

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of H. Clay Baldwin of Datha, Jackson County, Ky., for Representative of the 71st Legislative District, composed of Clay, Jackson and Owsley Counties, subject to the action of all voters at the Republican Primary to be held Aug. 2nd, 1913.

For Superintendent of Schools of Jackson County

I am a candidate for Superintendent of Schools of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican voters at the State Primary, Aug. 2nd, 1913. Your support is earnestly solicited and will be duly appreciated.

Respectfully,

H. F. Minter.

For Assessor of Jackson County

We are authorized to announce James Hamilton of Tyner as a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican Party at the coming primary to be held on the 2nd day of August 1913.

JACKSON COUNTY MCKEE

McKee, June 22.—A teachers' examination was held here last Friday and Saturday. There were sixteen applicants.

Susan Jane Shepherd was tried here today on a peace warrant.

Harve Bowles while ploughing last week was kicked in the ribs by the plow and several were broken.

Everett Morris while riding on a see-saw, Sunday, got his leg broken by getting it caught against a log. It was broken just above the ankle.

Rev. Lunsford preached in the Christian church, Saturday night and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Hall of New York, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Meesler a few days last week.

Mr. J. C. Russell and son, Ed, were in town from Friday till Monday.

Mr. Dan Samis was the guest of Mr. Isaac Meesler, Saturday night.

Stanley Engle went to Berea, Sunday, after his sister, Grace.

Sheriff L. C. Little was in Madison County a few days last week on business.

Leonard Rader and Leonard Goodman were in town, Saturday.

Franke Hollandsworth, while looking at a .38 caliber revolver last Thursday, accidentally discharged it. The bullet passed thru his leg in two places, his leg being bent at the time. It is a very severe wound, but not dangerous.

Miss Fairy Reynolds gave a party to a large number of her young friends Friday night. It was enjoyed by all present.

DRIP ROCK

Drip Rock, June 20.—Several from this place attended court at McKee, Monday.—Cart Webb went hunting a few days ago and killed a large coon.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. George McQueen, a girl. Her name is Georgia.—John H. Webb, of this place is canvassing for assessor.—Sam Clarkston has sold out and is going to move to Ohio.—Mrs. Nannie Parsons is sick.—There was preaching at Jas. H. Webb's, Saturday night, by Rev. F. M. Cox. A large crowd was present.—Died, the 19th inst., Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Moore's baby.—C. C. Carroll bought 7 head of pigs a few days ago for \$2.25 per head.—Mrs. Ella Cole visited Mr. and Mrs. Michael Richardson, Thursday.

GRAYHAWK

Gray Hawk, June 23.—One of the worst storms for years struck this section this week with plenty of hail.—The Rev. John Mason filled his appointment at Gray Hawk and preached two good sermons.—The Rev. Louis Sandlin and the Rev. William Anderson will preach at the M. E. church the first Saturday at three o'clock, also Sunday. Everybody is invited.—Almost all the people of Gray Hawk are planning to attend the Free Mason March at Annville the 24th.—Mrs. Lousia Tincher is planning to visit among her children for a while.

NATHANSON

Nathanton, June 21.—We had a good rain, Wednesday, which was very much needed in this vicinity.—Daniel Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bishop of Clay County, Miss Anna Powell of Kerby Knob, and D. G. Wood of this place spent Friday night at A. B. Holcomb's.—Rev. Davis of this place attended church at Maudlin, Sunday.—Ed Cornett of McKee, candidate for jailor, was in this vicinity, Wednesday.—A. B. Hojcomb has recently had his dwelling newly painted.

PARMOT

Parrot, June 19.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Gabbard, June 17th, a fine boy, named Alvin.—Richard Price left, Sunday, for Hamilton, Ohio.—John Couches had a wool picking, Saturday night. A good lot of wool was picked.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Callahan, June 16th, a girl.—The Misses Minnie and Lula McCowan of Mershons, Laurel County, were visiting at the home of Adam Price, Saturday night.—Good Abner returned, Monday, from Hamilton, O.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Robt. McDowell, the other day, a baby.—The infant of A. H. Gabbard has been sick for the past few days.—Miss Dora Ford is in poor health at present.—Mrs. Thos. Flinchum of Moores Creek was visiting relatives of this place one night this week.—The fourth Saturday and Sunday in this month are regular church days at the new church house, conducted by Rev. Cornelius.—Dr. King of Annville made a professional call at this place last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Jesse McCowan of Laurel County were visiting relatives at this place, Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Nora Cole and sister, Miss Lucy Price, are in McKee for a few days, where Mrs. Cole will take the County examination.

TYNER

Tyner, June 20.—Farmers are about up with their plowing.—Wm. Bullock has gone to Ohio to work for a while.—Hugh Culton and a Mr. Ballard of Richmond, have been visiting at W. K. Jones for a few days.—Wm. Dunigan made a flying trip to Richmond last Friday.—Geo. Miller 1st a good three year old horse last week with something like temper.—Jim Morgan's dog went mad and it was necessary to kill him.—Mrs. Charlotte Reynolds and family were visiting in McWhortertown last Saturday and Sunday.—E. C. Moore and wife were visiting in Viva, Saturday night.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bowles and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jones, was visiting in Irvine, the latter part of last week.—For the amusement of a picnic party, last Sunday, Arthur Smith leaped from a cliff into a pool of water, a height of 75 feet without receiving any injuries.—Miss Lula Moore has gone to Paris to make her home with her cousin, Mrs. Gabrille Bagby.—R. B. Reynolds went to East Lernstadt this week after a new reaper.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY CLIMAX

Climax, June 20.—Mrs. Sarah Spangler dropped dead on the 12th of heart failure. She leaves a husband and four children to mourn her loss.—Uncle Elijah Abney is very poorly. He is about 92 years old.—Jas. Sexton has three cases of measles in his family. One of the cases, the doctor thinks doubtful of recovery. Dr. Lewis is the attending physician.—C. M. Isaacs and his brother, Tomey, of Hamilton, O., are now visiting friends in this County.—Aunt Cat Chasteen of Johnetta died on the 15th. She was a good old lady and loved by all who knew her. She leaves a husband, several children and a host of grandchildren and other friends to mourn her loss.

GAULEY

Gauley, June 19.—Crops are needing rain.—W. E. Bullock is very low with typhoid fever.—John Kelley's children are sick with measles.—Mrs. Francis McDaniel of East Bernstadt visited her father, J. C. Bullock, Saturday night.—Rev. H. L. Ponder filled his regular appointment at New Bethel, Saturday night and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Will Mobley were in Livingston, Saturday.—A little child of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Robinson fell off a horse, Sunday, and broke his arm just above the elbow.—George Robertson is in very poor health.—Born to the wife of Bert Mullins, a boy.—Guy, the little child of Andy Bullock is very sick.—J. C. Bullock had a corn hoeing last Friday.—F. M. Ponder is making a good many sales now.—J. C. Bullock is slowly improving.—J. W. Ponder is sick.—A little infant of Mr. and Mrs. Traynor Shepard died Friday night.—John Park's child is very low.—Math Bond and Hardin Sams have taken a job of logging at Pine Thicket.—R. D. Bullock has

Commends D. G. Wood for Representative

Mr. D. G. Wood of Jackson County is a candidate for Representative of the 71st District. Mr. Wood is to be congratulated upon the thorough preparation which he has secured, under adverse circumstances, which fit him for this position. He was born in Owsley County, Kentucky, in 1883. In 1885 his father moved to Clay County, Ky., where he lived till 1891, when he moved to Jackson County. Although Mr. Wood's parents were not well to do, he overcame this barrier to securing an education by using every opportunity for advancement, having received a common school diploma, later a certificate to teach in the public schools, and now holds a position as principal of the graded schools at Island City. He passed Civil Service examinations

at McKee and Barbourville, Ky., and was successful in both cases. Mr. Wood attended the Kentucky Educational Association, which met in 1912, and by attending became a member. He believes in the elevation of the human race; he contends that no obstacle is too great to be overcome.

Mr. Wood has observed and studied the legislation of the last general assemblies of this state and district, which have aided in making him a desirable man for the position to which he aspires. I have known him from childhood, and take pleasure in commanding him to the wise consideration of the voters of Clay, Jackson, and Owsley Counties at the coming election.

W. S. Peters.

returned home from Coon Hollow. Born to the wife of Orbin Gillem, a 9 pound girl.—Thomas Ponder of Clay County is visiting his father, J. W. Ponder this week.—Henderson Holt stabbed Harry Bowman in the stomach, the 16th. Bowman died, Wednesday the 18th.—Naith Bond lost a fine mule the 17th.—A little child of Will Parker died Monday night.

BOONE

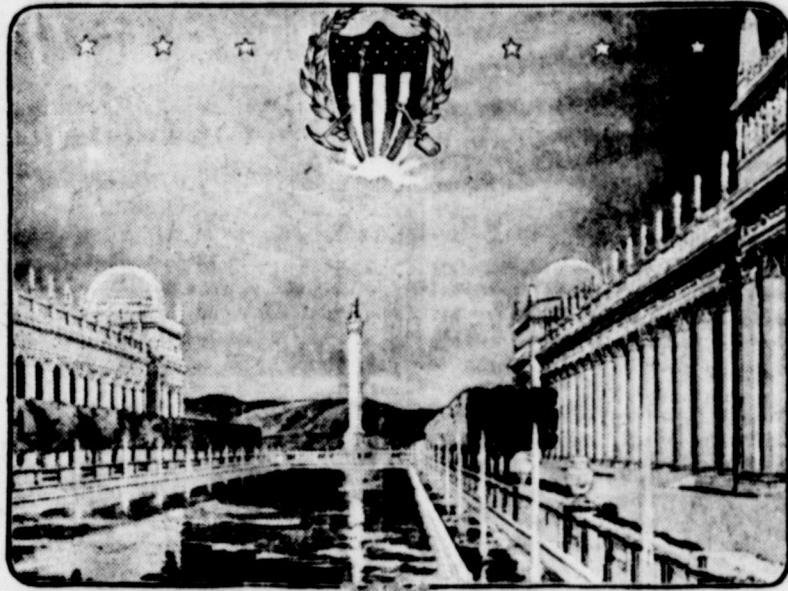
Boone, June 23.—Mrs. Geo. Wren who has been quite sick is much better.—R. Cornelison is no better.—The Sunday School at this place is planning to have an entertainment some time soon.—Mrs. Carol Martin is improving after a brief illness.—Huse Levett visited relatives at Boone, Saturday and Sunday.—Marion and Wm. Poynter visited home folks here from Saturday till Sunday.—Dr. Botkin of Berea passed through Boone, Sunday.—Hattie Poynter is visiting home folks near Boone at pres-

ent. Miss Myrtle Pendergrass were united in marriage, Tuesday.—F. F. McCollum made a business trip to Richmond last week.—John Blake, Sr., and little son, Minter, of Franklin, Ohio, are visiting relatives in this part.—Grant Shepherd is suffering from a carbuncle on his back.—Judge J. T. Brewer and family have been seriously ill with measles but are improving.—Ed Ray attended Commencement at Berea.—Rev. Edward Gabbard preached to a large crowd at Riverside, Sunday.—Clarence Anderson and Miss Jennie J. Elliott visited at Buckhorn last week and reported a nice time.—Circuit Court convenes at Booneville next week. Riley Shepherd, an old soldier, is contemplating attending the Soldiers Reunion at Gettysburg, Penn., next month.

SOUTH FORK

South Fork, June 19.—We have been having some good rains in this section recently, which were needed

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, SAN FRANCISCO, 1915.



Copyright, 1912, by Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

LOOKING toward the hills of Marin county through the entrance of the great Court of Sun and Stars upon the harbor. In the center is seen a colossal column whose spiral represents man's climb towards fame. At the summit of the column the huge symbolical figure is designed to convey the spirit of success.

— Miss Jessie Smith and Miss Sidna Levett were Berea visitors, Saturday.—Geo. Lamb and A. D. Levett made a business trip to Berea, Monday.—The Rev. Steele of Berea attended the Holiness meeting near Boone, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Wynn of Conway were in Boone, Sunday.—Henry Gadd recently moved to the railroad property near Boone.—Mr. and Mrs. Dave Grant of Berea visited Mrs. Grant's mother near Sander on Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Blair of Clear Creek were visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. Blair near Boone, Sunday.

— Miss Jessie Smith and Miss Sidna Levett were Berea visitors, Saturday.—Geo. Lamb and A. D. Levett made a business trip to Berea, Monday.—The Rev. Steele of Berea attended the Holiness meeting near Boone, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Wynn of Conway were in Boone, Sunday.—Henry Gadd recently moved to the railroad property near Boone.—Mr. and Mrs. Dave Grant of Berea visited Mrs. Grant's mother near Sander on Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Blair of Clear Creek were visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. Blair near Boone, Sunday.

STURGEON

Big Day At Sturges. The Royal Oak Literary Society, which has been meeting at Royal Oak for over two years, will, in order to reach those who are unable to attend the regular programs, to encourage literary work and to give an educational inspiration to the community, give, at Royal Oak, on Saturday, July 5th the following program:

9 o'clock.

Devotional—Rev. Albert Bowman. Recitation—Edgar Sexton. Our Liberty Bell—Mary Welch. National Development—Edward Cook.

Our Rural Problems—Jno. D. Chapman.

Music—Kate Wilson, Grace Wilson.

Sanitation—Dr. J. A. Mahaffey.

Country Sunday School—Eva Chadwell.

American Ideals—Robert L. Hughes.

Oration—Isaac A. Bowles.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

Makes delicious home-baked foods of maximum quality at minimum cost. Makes home baking pleasant and profitable

Chalk Talk—Robt. Smallwood.

Noon.

1:30 o'clock.

Value of Time—Jno. D. Chadwell.

Reading—Bertha Seale.

The Value of Man—Edward Cook.

Soil Preparation—J. B. Spence.

Honor to Men of '76—Herman Ma-

haffey.

Closing Address—Grant Frye.

These exercises will last throughout the day. We invite the people of Owsley County, who are interested in educational development and wish to spend a pleasant and profitable day, to come and bring a basket dinner.

Edward Cook, President.

Ida Marcus, Secretary.

LAUREL COUNTY

PITTSBURG

Pittsburg, — June 23.—Mrs. Edna Evans is very low with appendicitis.—Florence Rader is still very low.

—Dr. Lock was in Pittsburg, Tuesday, examining for hookworm. It was found that several were affected. Some were also found to have tape worm.—There was prayer meeting at East Pittsburg, Saturday night. A fearful rain and ball storm swept thru here last Wednesday, doing considerable damage to crops and gardens.—Miss Lucy Moren visited home folks, near Atlanta, Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Eliza McCarty returned from Indiana, where she has been visiting a few days.—Miss Susie Byley has been on the sick list for a few days but is out again.

CLAY COUNTY

VINE

Vine, June 14.—The farmers are very busy plowing and hoeing corn.—Miss Katie Maspin is very sick at this writing.

—The speaking at the Failing Timber school, Thursday night was interesting to all present, as Judge Rawlings was the speaker.—Mrs. Browning is slowly improving.—Miss Lottie Maupin, who has been spending the last few months with relatives and friends at Brodhead, has returned home. Married, at the home of the bride, last Tuesday evening, Mr. Henry Smith and Miss Netta Metcalf. They will make their home in Cincinnati, O.—Sunday School is still progressing nicely at this place and also singing, which is every Sunday.—Mrs. Robert Hurley's reported on the sick list this week.

—Henry Clay of Sexton Creek visited friends at this place last Sunday.

WITH HANDS CLASPED

Two Boys Meet Death When Small Boat Went Over Niagara Falls.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Donald Rose, 10 years old, and Hubert Moore, 9 years old, both of Niagara Falls, went to their death in a small boat in the Whirlpool rapids, while hundreds of men watched helplessly from the shore. The boys were playing in a flat-bottom scow half a mile above the rapids when the rope holding the boat broke, and they were carried out into the stream and down the river. The bridge was not seen until it was close at hand. Then they called for help, and two companies of firemen were sent to save the lads if possible. Hundreds swarmed to the river banks in a vain effort at rescue. The boys realizing their fate, stood up as the boat neared the edge of the roaring whirlpool and shook hands in farewell.

TRAIN SPLITS SWITCH.

Birmingham, Ala.—Engineer Russell Kayers was killed and his fireman and two trainmen were injured when a St. Louis & San Francisco railroad wrecking train, which they manned, split a switch near Jasper and went into the ditch. They were returning from Carbon Hill, where they had replaced several derailed freight cars on the track.

COURSES PLUNGE INTO DITCH.

Rochester, N. Y.—